FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA MEETINGS OPEN IN THREE CITIES THIS WEEK

Oil and Gas Industry Meeting

LD171911 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Gera, 17 Sep (ADN) -- The 59th meeting of the CEMA permanent commission for the mineral oil and gas industries began on Monday in Gera. It was opened by commission Chairman Gheorghe Vlad, minister of oil industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Delegations from the CEMA countries as well as from the SFRY are taking part under their specialist ministers.

In a greetings address to the meeting Guenther Wyschofsky, GDR minister of chemical industry, dealt with current questions of mineral oil processing and petrochemistry, as well as with the rational use of raw materials and energy. The discussions of the commission are focusing on questions of further economic cooperation and the coordination of the national economic plans for the period 1986-90 in the economic, scientific, and technological fields.

Coal Mining Session

AU131628 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 18 (BTA) -- Today the CMEA Permanent Commission on Coal-Mining opened its 61st session at the Sunny Beach resort complex. Taking part are delegations of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and representatives of Yugoslavia.

The session will discuss a number of important questions ensuing from the resolutions of the top level session of the CMEA member countries recently held in Moscow. The commission will consider the aspects of the further expansion of cooperation in the working of the Dobroudzha coal basin in Bulgaria, the development of new methods and means of processing and better utilization of coal, mining mechanical engineering, etc.

Trade Union Conference

LD181142 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI) -- A two-day conference opened Tuesday in Budapest with the participation of the representatives of trade union centres of eight socialist countries on the ways and means of encouraging the scientific creative work and innovations of workers. The delegates from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Romania and the Soviet Union are discussing how the trade unions can promote the innovations of workers and the quickest possible practical application of innovations and patents. The aim of the conference is to exchange useful experiences that can be taken advantage of in other countries.

CEMA DELEGATE ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

For an interview with Istvan Szigeti, Hungary's deputy permanent representative to CEMA, which appeared in the 13 September issue of Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, see the Communist Relations section of the 19 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRG ON TRADE, COOPERATION

AU181915 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, September 18 (BTA correspondent) — The joint Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany concluded its eighth session here today. The Bulgarian delegation is led by the co-chairman of the commission Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade. The discussion focused on reciprocal trade, cooperation in industry and technology, as well as on the possibilities to develop new, modern forms in bilateral economic relations.

Tonight the leaders of the two delegations Mr Khristo Khristov and Mr Martin Bangemann, the federal minister of economics, signed a protocol in which the two countries point out with satisfaction that the cooperation between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic in this sphere is undergoing an upgrade and steady development. The reciprocal trade has once again grown and its structural qualitative improvement is continuing. The joint ventures and companies have demonstrated their advantages as a suitable form to activate bilateral trade and the realisation of joint projects and programs in third countries. On behalf of the governments of Bulgaria and the FRG the leaders of the two delegations reiterated the common desire for further enhancement of the businesslike and mutually advantageous cooperation as an important contribution to international security and to building confidence in international relations.

COAL-MINING COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH USSR

AU181628 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 18 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Bozhinov, deputy premier and minister of energy and raw material resources, and Mr Boris Bratchenko, minister of coal-mining of U.S.S.R., signed a complex program on economic and techno-scientific cooperation in coal-mining between the two ministries covering the period until the year 2000. The program envisages an expansion of cooperation in the construction of new underground and open pits, in their equipment with up-to-date machines, cooperation in mining mechanical engineering and in the spare parts manufacture, as well as an activation of mutual assistance in research and development and in designing. Bulgaria and Poland signed a similar long-term cooperation program covering the period until the year 2000.

TALKS WITH CUBAN PARLIAMENTARIANS BEGIN

AU171912 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] On 17 September in Sofia official talks between a delegation of the National Assembly led by Comrade Stanko Todorov and a Cuban parliamentary delegation led by Flavio Bravo, chairman of the National Assembly of the people's government, began. The delegations discussed matters of bilateral relations and the various forms of activity of the two fraternal countries' parliaments in further strengthening and developing their relations. Special attention was devoted to matters related to strengthening world peace and security and the role of Bulgaria and Cuba in this exceptionally important process of our time. [Sofia BTA in English at 1657 GMT on 18 September adds: "Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, received today the visiting Cuban parliamentary delegation led by Sr Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of people's power."]

DZHUROV ADDRESSES WRITERS, ARTISTS MEETING

AU182052 Sovia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] A comradely meeting held in Sofia was attended by writers, artists, painters, and the leadership of the Ministry of Defense, as well as the Main Political Administration of the People's Army. The meeting was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army. Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Georgi Yordanov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, as well as Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of defense and chief of the People's Army General Staff; Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Army's Main Political Administration; and leaders of creative unions organizations, and institutions were all part of the honorary committee.

In his speech Comrade Dobri Dzhurov spoke on the lasting and permanent influence of the People's Army upon present-day national and cultural life and on its successful cooperation with creative unions, as well as on the permanent enrichment and development of the forms and methods of joint cultural and ideological cooperation. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov presented awards to literary and cultural figures.

ZHIVKOV MESSAGE TO GUINEA-BISSAU'S VIEIRA

AU141718 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Sep 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Joao Bernardo Vieira, principal commissioner of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and general secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC]:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the birth of Amilcar Cabral, the great son of Guinea-Bissau and founder of PAIGC, I would like to express on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on my own behalf, our greatest respect and tribute to his bright memory.

The Bulgarian Communists and all our people knew Amilcar Cabral as one of the most remarkable revolutionary leaders of Africa, as well as a gifted theoretician and organizer of the struggle against the Portuguese colonizers, as ardent champion of the friendship between the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as the other socialist community member-countries.

Perfidiously assassinated by the Portuguese colonizers, in January 1973, Amilcar Cabral did not live long enough to see the freedom of his homeland, but his great cause was pursued by PAIGC, which you are leading today, Comrade Vieira, and which is unrelentingly following the behests of its founder, confidently guiding the working people of Guinea-Bissau along the path of building a society that is free of exploitation of man by man.

I take advantage of this opportunity, to once more confirm our people's solidarity with the friendly people of Guinea-Bissau, under the leadership of PAIGC, as well as for the constant consolidation of this country's political and economic independence, and to express my confidence that the relations and cooperation between our two parties and countries will continue to develop and strengthen to the benefit of both our peoples in the interest of our joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, for peace, security, and social progress in the world.

USSR STATIONS MISSILES ON CSSR-AUSTRIA BORDER

AU171525 Vienna KURIER in German 17 Sep 84 p 3

["Exclusive KURIER Report: New Nuclear Weapons on CSSR Territory; the Kremlin's Second Arms Wave Against NATO Bases; Soviet Missiles on Austria's Borders"]

[Text] Close to the Austrain border -- up to only 20 km from our state territory -- Moscow has now stationed nuclear missiles of the SS-12 and SS-22 types in the CSSR. The Soviet missiles are aimed at NATO launching pads, particularly in the FRG and in the regions of northern Italy.

According to an announcement made by Moscow on 19 May, the second wave of Soviet nuclear short-range missiles of the SS-12 and SS-22 types is now being actually stationed in the CSSR. Some of the new Soviet missiles' positions are not far from the Austrian border.

As learned from reports by the CSSR population slowly filtering through to the West, one of the most recent Soviet missile positions is now being built near the district capital of Strakonice (Southern Bohemia), only 60 km in a straight line from the Austrian border. Previously a civilian airfield was located there which until recently was used by the Czechoslovak paramilitary Union for Cooperation with Army [SVAZARM] organization.

Another missile base is being built even closer to the Austrian border -- near the little town of Volary in the Bohemian Forest, some 20 km from our borders.

According to reports from the Czechoslovak populace, the Czechoslovak Army had to evacuate its barracks in the East Bohemian district town of Pardubice to make room for the personnel of a Soviet missile unit.

Other Soviet missile units have been identified near Karlovy Vary, near Bohdanec, and near the little town of Prelouc on the Elbe River. This became known because CSSR citizens were made to sell their apartments to make room for Soviet officers who belong to the missile units.

Thus after the onset of NATO's complementary armament, that is, the deployment of Pershing II nuclear missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe, the Warsaw Pact has not begun with a "counterarmament." Soviet short-range nuclear missiles have been deployed in the CSSR and GDR -- after "approval" by the governments concerned. What has now become known from the CSSR constitutes the second stage of the "complementary-complementary armament."

ANDREOTTI REMARKS ON FRG POLICY IRRITATE BONN

LD181737 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, summoned -- for the second time in the course of 3 days -- Luigi Ferraris, the Italian ambassador to Bonn. The reason for this is the subject of the following commentary, written by Editor Marcela Doleckova.

Last Thursday, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, during a discussion at a PCI L'UNITA festival in Rome declared that questioning the existing borders in Europe and the Yalta Agreement constituted a grave danger for Europe.

At the same time he warned against attempts to revive the ideas of pan-Germanism. The minister declared that there exist two German states and this cannot be altered.

Andreotti's words, to put it mildly, immediately provoked irritation in Bonn. Bonn felt offended. Chancellor Kohl, through Peter Boenisch, the government's spokesman, stated that he was extraordinarily disturbed by the Italian foreign minister's remarks and that he could not understand him, the more so since Giulio Andreotti is a member of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, which is a sister party of the West German CDU, of which Helmut Kohl is chairman.

The Bonn chancellor underestimates his capabilities. Andreotti's words could scarcely not be understood, for they are an evident reaction to developments in the FRG and to Bonn's policy. Revanchist rallies are held in the FRG in which calls are made to ignore such political realities such as the existence of two German states. Ranking among this series of revanchist rallies were the recent so-called Days of Homeland, which, opening in Braunschweig, was attended by Chancellor Helmut Kohl himself, so that there are no doubts what his attendence represented; he also gave his vocal support to the revanchists. Many times he has declared that the long-term objective of West German policy remains the unification of Germany, naturally under the Bonn flag.

The chancellor has voiced concern at Andreotti's pronouncement; on the other hand, he remains totally calm about the very things over which Andreotti is not alone in feeling greatly disturbed. However uncomprehending Bonn pretends to be, the words from Italy illustrate concern at West German revanchism, which is the all the more dangerous since it has received support from the United States. A whole number of American politicians, who today determine Washington's foreign course, have been systematic in again putting the so-called German question on the stage. Among such politicians is Ronald Reagan, the American President, Vice President George Bush, and Secretary of State George Shultz. Revanchism, in the American concept, is becoming part of the policy of global confrontation.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, commenting on the address of his Italian colleague, said that no one has the right to doubt West Germany's policy toward treaties. The fact is, however, that Bonn politicians themselves place such policy in doubt by publicly supporting revanchism; it is this fact which is so disturbing. Horst Ehmke, vice chairman of the West German Bundestag SPD Group, declared in this connection that the Italian minister, Andreotti, had the courage to say honestly and frankly what the FRG's West European allies think of the German question.

SYMPOSIUM ON REVANCHISM OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD181652 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] A 3-day international scientific symposium entitled "Dangerous Militaristic and Revanchist Trends in the Political Circles of a Number of Western Countries" opened in Prague today. It is being attended by more than 60 scientists and experts from the CSSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Soviet Union, France, Italy, Norway, and the FRG, and by a representative of the International Peace Institute in Vienna. In the opening part of the symposium, Dr Jan Pudlak, director of the Institute for International Relations, noted that the present revanchist and militaristic forces speak out with an ever growing audacity against the postwar settlement in Europe, question the existing borders, and talk about the legal existence of the German empire. This all causes concern among all those who care about peace and security not only in Europe but also in the rest of the world. Jan Pudlak stressed the responsibility of scientists for a truthful, clear-cut, and all-round analysis of all social processes taking place in the current worsened international relations and for a timely and emphatic warning against the growing danger of a war catastrophe.

Official on Growing Militarism

LD181707 Prague CTK in English 1338 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 18 (CTK) -- "For the sake of peace and security in Europe, we should like to draw attention to some trends and phenomena that could, similarly as in the 1930's reach very dangerous dimensions", Director of the Czechoslovak Institute for International Relations Dr Jan Pudlak said here today.

Opening a three-day international symposium, in which over 60 experts from 10 European countries take part, Dr Pudlak emphasized the responsibility of science for a truthful analysis of social processes, necessary just now when reactionary propaganda spreads half-truths and evident lies and makes correct orientation for many people difficult.

Dr Pudlak said that the military-political line of the U.S. Administration and NATO states testifies to growing militarism.

As regards the evident revival of revenge-seeking trends in the FRG, we are not so naive as to regard all inhabitants of the FRG as revanchists. We know the majority want to live in peace. He said that in comparison with honest Germans who drew conclusions from the unfavourable past, revanchists represent a small minority. Dr Pudlak also expressed concern that while progressive Germans are subject to persecution, former active Nazis hold responsible posts in state administration and advocates of revanchism are favoured by top state officials.

HAMAN, CPSU GROUP MEET; DISCUSS OIL DELIVERIES

AU171152 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Prague, 14 Sep (Z) -- Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, received the CPSU Central Committee delegation, led by Nikolay Olshanskiy, deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department, at the conclusion of the delegation's study visit, during which its members acquainted themselves with experience acquired in party work while ensuring the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the chemical industry field.

In a comradely talk, they exchanged experience in implementing the methods and forms of party work in the management of the chemical industry and in the improvement of its structure in the fields of capital construction, in the utilization of the results of scientific and technological development, in cadre work, and in the development of working initiative. They also devoted attention to issues of further expanding cooperation between the two countries in the chemical industry. On this occasion, Josef Haman stressed that, thanks to the Soviet Union's understanding and to its international approach, the deliveries of crude oil and of certain other raw materials in the coming 5-year period will be maintained on the level of 1985.

The reception was attended by Vaclav Janousek, CPCZ Central Committee department head. Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

[Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak at 1030 GMT on 12 September adds that the delegation also met with Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee]

BULGARIA'S DOYNOV ENDS VISIT 16 SEPTEMBER

LD162242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, today ended his short working visit to the CSSR.

During his stay, talks took place with Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and with other officials. They informed each other of the situation in both countries, of their results in putting into practice the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and 12th BCP Congress. They praised the current level of mutual economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, especially in peaceful cooperation and specialization. They discussed opportunities for further developing and deepening this cooperation in accordance with the conclusions of this year's June economic consultative meeting of the CEMA member-states at summit level in Moscow.

Comrade Ognyan Doynov was seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Comrades Milos Jakes, Josef Haman, and other officials.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES MENGISTU ON ELECTION

LD102026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] is coming to an end in Addis Ababa today. Zdenek Vilimek, our special correspondent, has telephoned us the following dispatch:

In the afternoon, at a closing session of the Constituent Congress of the WPE, attended also by the CPCZ delegation headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, the delegates to the congress elected unanimously Mengistu Haile Mariam, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the WPE as well as an 11-member Presidium and 136-member WPE Central Committee. They have also approved the final resolution.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, congratulated Mengistu Haile Mariam on his election to the highest party post. In his telegram he voiced, among other things, his conviction that under the leadership of Mengistu Haile Mariam the fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the WPE will be expanded.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET ETHIOPIA ON ANNIVERSARY

LD112151 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, sent a congratulatory telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopian [WPE] and chairman of the Interim Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, on the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, Ethiopia's national day.

The telegram appreciates the results achieved by the Ethiopian peoples during 10 years of building a socially just society, reinforcing and defending revolutionary achievements from the attacks of imperialism and international reaction. It points out that by founding the WPE prerequisites were reinforced for following a further successful course of constructing and developing Ethiopian society through progressive orientation. The telegram also praises the foreign policy and active participation of Socialist Ethiopia in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for unity and independent development of African nations and states.

In conclusion the telegram expresses the conviction that the traditional friendship, solidarity and Czechoslovak-Ethiopian cooperation would continue to develop successfully in the spirit of the1984 agreement on friendship and cooperation.

LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO NICARAGUA

AU171209 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 14 Sep (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulations to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the occasion on his country's national day.

On the same occasion, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a telegram of congratulations to Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua.

MSZMP'S LAZAR GREETED, AWARDED ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU171112 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 14 Sep (CTK) -- On the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, CSSR President Gustav Husak conferred the Order of Victorious February on Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

This high Czechoslovak state distinction has been awarded to him for his merits in the promotion of cooperation between the MSZMP and the CPCZ and the Hungarian People's Republic and the CSSR and in the strengthening of friendship between the people of the two fraternal countries.

-- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, sent a congratulatory letter to Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

In the letter Comrade Husak spoke highly of Gyorgy Lazar's activity in responsible party and state posts in implementing the MSZMP's policy and of his personal contribution to the development of cooperation between the two parties and countries and to the strengthening of friendly relations between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian people. At the same time, he congratulated him on his being awarded the Order of Victorious February, which was conferred upon him on the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the occasion of his birthday.

-- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal also sent a letter to Gyorgy Lazar, congratulating him on him important jubilee -- his 60th birthday;

-- and on his being awarded the Order of Victorious February.

In his letter, he speaks highly of Comrade Lazar's many years of fruitful work that he, as a loyal son of his people and a communist, devoted to the struggle for the victory of socialism in Hungary, of his dedication to the party and the cause of the workers class, and of his tireless, selfless work in implementing the program of building an advanced socialist society in the Hungarian People's Republic.

In his congratulatory letter, the Czechoslovak premier also emphasizes Comrade Lazar's important contribution to intensifying and strengthening all-round cooperation between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic and to developing fraternal ties between the people of the two countries.

STROUGAL RECEIVES BURMESE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD181443 Prague CTK in English 1346 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sep 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal received here Tuesday visiting Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma U Tun Tin. The two representatives discussed international issues and economic situation in the world. They stated that Czechoslovak-Burmese cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres, and prerequisites for its intensification exist. They stressed that Czechoslovakia could increase its participation in the industrialisation of Burma and education of its specialists, as well as the export of Burmese raw materials and products to meet the needs of the Czechoslovak national economy.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER HONORING AIR FORCE

AU171124 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 84 p 2

[CTK report: "From the CSSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day"]

[Text] Prague, 14 Sep -- Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Air Force Day, has issued an order of the day, which states among other things:

Forty years ago, on 17 September 1944, there landed at Zolna Airfield the First Czechoslovak Independent Air Force Regiment, which was founded on the territory of the Soviet Union -- with its selfless and fraternal assistance -- in order to actively join the struggle against fascist occupiers on the soil of its fatherland.

This important jubilee, which is an indivisible part of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and of the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army, is being celebrated by the working people and, together with them, the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, as the Day of the Czechoslovak Air Force.

The legacy of the battles of the Czechoslovak aviators on the side of the glorious Soviet Army is a rich source of inspriation and instruction upon which the Czechoslovak Air Force has built in the entire process of its development to date.

The Day of the Czechoslovak Air Force is also a holiday of the people working in the Czechoslovak aviation industry who, by their honest and selfless everyday work, are striving for the consistent fulfillment of the tasks determined by the 16th CPCZ Congress, and are thus helping to create conditions for the Air Force's activity.

TRENCIN WORKS REPAIRS MILITARY AIRCRAFT

LD171458 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Preparations are under way at the Air Force High School of the Slovak National Uprising in Kosice for the traditional oath-taking ceremony of new entrants which will take place on Saturday, 22 September.

When we speak of pilots, we should not forget that there are many people concerned with the maintenance and repair of various kinds and models as well as the satisfaction of customers in 19 countries -- this has given the aircraft repair works at Trencin a good name. Our correspondent, Pavel Stukovsky, invited the head of the works, Vladimir Gulik, to talk about the work there.

[Stukovsky] Many of our listeners already know about the perfectly reconstructed veteran aircraft in the Prague Aviation Museum, but perhaps they will be surprised if we say that the work was carried out at the Trencin aircraft repair works. What can you tell us about your current work?

[Gulik] At present the repair works is handling the repair of l-39 and l-29 aircraft for the Ministry of National Defense, and a whole series of aircraft for the central committee of the Association for Cooperation with the Army [SVAZARM], for agriculture, for example the well-known Z-37, and a lot of aircraft are handled for the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Annual production of the plant is roughly 300-320 repair jobs on various types of aircraft.

[Stukovsky] And are you concerned about effectiveness in your aircraft repair activities?

[Gulik] Yes, I would say so. We produce $1 worth of work for Kcs9.

[Stukovsky] Yes, but what about quality?

[Gulik] Well on that score we can also be satisfied, because I have here in front of me one piece of information, the data for rejected work since the beginning of the year -- that is, for the first 8 months -- amount to Kcs3,000, which must be seen in the light of total production calculated as Kcsl billion.

DAILY VIEWS PROBLEMS IN ENGINEERING EXPORTS

AU141124 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Engineering and Export"]

[Excerpts] Results in the sphere of foreign trade are exceptionally important for our economic development. It must be stressed that we are concerned not only with the volume of international goods exchange, but above all with its efficiency. Efficiency is the most important of the indexes monitored, and is justly regarded as the key issue.

Our engineering has achieved many successes, but in a number of branches it is not keeping up with the rapid dynamics of world developments. That is why our main task is to make engineering exports more efficient and of a better standard. Our products have enough information about the parameters to which their production should correspond, the situation they will encounter on world markets, and the criteria to which they must adjust.

Engineering has contributed significantly to our maintaining the equilibrium in economic relations with socialsit countries. On the other hand the consequences of the continuing crisis in the capitalist states, the investment restrictions, the drop in prices and general demand, as well as the substantial exacerbation of competition in international trade as regards engineering products on western markets, all affect our own exports, as well. It is necessary to counter this far more effectively than heretofore, particularly by improving quality and technical standards, improving servicing, and enhancing the entrepreneurial spirit and flexibility of production, and of foreign trade.

Because enginerring exports are being sold on nonsocialist markets for prices lower than those planned in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, it has been necessary to deal with the situation operationally, by replacing these exports with exports of other engineering products and also nonengineering ones. That is the reason the engineering-metallurgical sector maitained, and even slightly overfulfilled, the planned relationship between exports to and imports from nonsocialist states in foreign prices in the last 3 years.

However, we cannot yet be satisfied with the overall fulfillment of the export plan. Certain engineering and electrical engineering enterprises and economic production units are not coping with the tasks of exports to the territories mentioned above. What is evern more serious is that many enterprises are exporting only minimally to nonsocialist states, or even not at all, because of the low standard of their products. In a number of instances it was exactly the inadequate technical standrds and quality that were the decisive reason that the overall efficiency of exports from engineering sectors to the developed capitalist markets decreased on average.

That is why the enhancement of the exporting capacity of the engineering and electrical engineering industries remains our pivotal task. The fact that certain engineering sectors do not have enough orders is not merely the result of changed external conditions, but to a considerable extent the result of the foreign trade organizations and the production adjusting far too slowly to the changing and more exacting requirements. However, strong competition cannot be an argument for not fulfilling tasks; on the contrary, it should stimulate us to react better and more promptly to the needs of the foreign market, to look for new trade links, and to suitably combine import and export operations, deliveries, and cooperation relations.

As the 10th CPCZ Central Committee session stressed, greater flexibility is essential, particularly as regards exports of complete industrial plants. It is the prerequisite for smoothly utilizing our heavy engineering facilities, for enhancing their export efficacy. The serious problems that still exist in a number of instances in the export of investment complexes, urgently require that we fully resolve, and introduce, a reliable system for ensuring them -- from the preparation of bids to activating reliably operating complexes on time.

The need to increase cooperation between production and foreign trade is a most urgent one. Their work must be most closely bound together, particularly as regards the export of technically, highly sophisticated engineering products and equipment.

lere success depends not just on a high degree of commercial skill, but particularly on ıighly skilled production and technical-engineering knowledge and activity.

The efficiency of engineering exports is not progressing at the desired rate this year, either. This is a consequence not only of the difficulties that persist on the foreign markets of developed capitalist states, but also of the fact that some of our products are not keeping up with the necessary innovations on the world engineering market. There are frequent complaints and claims about quality: machinery is being offered without good-quality cutting tools, spare parts deliveries are delayed, and so on. The inadequate adjustment and insufficient quality of commercial work also contribute considerably to the current situation here. Since these are facts we have known about for some time, we need a radical change in the approach to the adopted resolutions and measures and also in the approach to their implementation.

PIONEERS TRAINED IN 'UNIQUE' PARAMILITARY CAMP

AU141159 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Stanislav Juga, lieutenant in reserve from Velke Losiny in Sumperk District: "They Are Getting To Know a Soldier's Life; a Unique Paramilitary Pioneer Camp"]

[Text] In selecting young people for military schools, the staff of Sumperk District Military Administration has acquired valuable experience in recent years, which enables them to fulfill and overfulfill this all-social task. I have come to know part of this experience, and I was myself convinced of its efficiency when I was called up for a military exercise in which I performed the function of squad commander in the Adolfovice paramilitary Pioneer camp near Jesenik. As one of the members of the regional commission for selecting young people for military schools, I already knew a few things about this suitable form of preparing pupils for their future military profession. However, the 2 weeks of active and frequently strenous work in the camp surpassed all my former ideas.

The main aim of the camp -- the only one in the public to date -- is to strengthen the interest of applications for studies at one of the military secondary schools; to prepare them in advance for the conditions of military life, to teach them military discipline, and to enhance their physical and mental resilience. That is why Lieutenant Colonel Michal Krakovsky, camp commander and member of the Sumperk District Military Administration together with four squad commanders, who are lieutenants in reserve and who work as teachers in civilian life, have organized the camp program so as to make it resemble life in a military school as closely as possible, but in a form that is acceptable to 14-year-old boys.

A condition for a pupil's stay in the camp -- organized for the fourth year by Sumperk District Military Administration in cooperation with the district trade union council and the district pedagogical-psychological advisory bureau -- is his application for one of the secondary military schools after completing the seventh grade. This year, 48 applicants participated in the camp. Our questionaire at the conclusion of the camp affirmed that each one of them was determined to study at a military school (many of the participants stated that the stay in the camp had strengthened their decision). During the 14 days the boys got to know each other well; they formed a firm collective, and many of them will go to the entrance examination together -- this will favorably influence their mental state.

Some of them will meet again next year, on benches of a military school; the comradeship they had formed in the camp will make it easier for them to overcome the difficulties of the adjustment process.

The boys most enjoyed the preparation for, and the course of, the night combat alarm that was prepared by the exemplary unit of the People's Militia from the chain factory in Ceska Ves. The boys were captivated by the firing of airguns and small-arms, and particularly by the visit to a military formation in Mikulovice which, together with the formation in Zabreh in Moravia, made the realization of the camp possible.

Only 50 percent of the participants in the two first years of the paramilitary pioneer camp later went to study at military schools. Last year the figure was almost 100 percent, and this year the situation will be similar. Most of the participants also want to join the camp next year if possible (and this fact is worthy of consideration). They have mastered the fundamentals of military discipline, training, and behavior. These are merely a few of the obvious educational values brought by the 2 weeks of the camp.

Perhaps the expansion of this well-tried form of preparation for the applicants for studies at military schools on a mass basis still encounters certain, not yet quite clarified, military legal requirements -- the attitude of the trade union council and the military administration, the insurance of the economic functioning of the camp, the camp's relationship toward military schools, the possibility to make use of reserve officers who are teachers, and so forth. That is why it is imperative to work out generally valid principles for organizing the camp, principles which would gradually make it possible to introduce this, so far unique, project in the districts, and not only those of the North Moravian Region.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING SOVIET ENVOY — Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today received Vadim Stepanov, consul-general of the Soviet Union in Bratislava, in connection with the end of his tour of duty in the CSSR. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Sep 84 LD]

NEW PEACE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN -- The Slovak Peace Council was in session in Bratislava yesterday. The session was marked by the spirit of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the world and Czechoslovak peace movement. Juraj Cuth was elected the chairman of the Slovak Peace Council. In his speech he assessed the activity of the organized Czechoslovak peace movement so far and said that the ideas and bequest of the Slovak national uprising is fully reflected in it. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0001 GMT 15 Sep 84 LD]

REAGAN TO ASK GROMYKO ABOUT ARMS TO NICARAGUA

DW181015 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1405 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Klaus-Dieter Kroeber commentary]

[Text] Western news agencies report today that President Reagan, during his talk with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on 28 September, intends to bring up the question of Soveit arms deliveries to Nicaragua. Klaus-Dieter Kroeber comments:

The cause of this news report is a WASHINGTON POST interview in which Nicaragua's Defense Minister Umberto Ortega announced at week's end that his country will endeavor to obtain military planes of the Soviet MIG-21 type. This was enough to make Vice President Bush, Assistant Secretary of State Burt, and other Washington officials quite angry and caused them to utter unveiled threats because, as Bush put it, this constituted an unprecedented event and would have a destablizing effect on the region.

So here we have again, as in a prism, the core of the incumbent North American rulers' concept of policy in the Central American region and in the world as a whole. What the United States has been doing to free Nicaragua after the overthrow of the Somoza clan, which the United States kept and fostered for nearly half a century and which took the lives of at least 40,000 humans, is completely normal, of course, and has nothing whatever to do wtih destablization. Indeed, the crusade of murder waged for years by former Somoza national guard members and other bandits against revolutionary Nicaragua from the neighbor countries with the support of sums of millions from the United States, with U.S. military logistics support, and even with direct U.S. personnel participation as once again proved by the downing of a helicopter of the bandits a few days ago. That's OK; the fact that the CIA, as disclosed by the same WASHINGTON POST, by the way, equips Cessna planes with missile launching devices and has them fly missions against Nicaraguan hamlets. That's normal; on the whole, it is completely legitimate for U.S. troops to practice war against Nicaragua in Honduras for months now, for a gigantic naval armada to threaten Nicaragua's coasts and to mine its peaceful ports -- with a dozen international freighters being blown up in the process -- and for the government, finally, not to make any bones about the fact that it is determined to overthrow the Sandinist regime in one way or another, if worse came to worst even with a large-scale military intervention as exemplified in Grenada.

Only, despite everthing, these damned Nicaraguans would not dream of dancing to the tune of the Yankees as they sould, rather taking measures to defend themselves to the utmost. They just can't do that, and therefore it will be necessary to have a word with the Soviet Union about this unprecedented behavior of a sovereign country with which the United States, by the way, maintains diplomatic relations. I am convinced that Mr Reagan will meet his very appropriate interlocutor in Andrey Gromyko.

ANDREOTTI'S REMARK ON TWO GERMAN STATE'S VIEWED

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND's Reports

AU181302 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 17 September on page 1 carries several reports -- altogether amounting to about 1,300 words -- in connection with the statements by Italian Foreign Affairs Minister Giulio Andreotti on German-German relations.

The reports include a 500-word ADN report, headlined "Giulio Andreotti for Peace and Cooperation, for Creating Mutual Trust." This deals with the declaration at the L'UNITA press festival of the Italian foreign minister "who stressed repeatedly in the course of the debate -- that caused artificial excitement in the FRG press because of his statements on the relations between the two German states -- that efforts to change the post-war borders in Europe are contrary to the creation of mutual trust as an indispensible prerequisite for genuine disarmament negotiations and are endangering peace." The report then points out that the Italian Government attaches great importance to the creation of mutual trust between the two blocs in order to improve the political climate between East and West, and stresses the readiness of Italy to negotiate on a declaration on the renunciation of force, the preservation of peaceful relations and the banning of chemical weapons. The report then notes Andreotti's statement that "the existence of two German states is an unchangeable reality" and that "attempts to ignore this reality causes distrust and have a negative influence on the development of relations between the two German states and the overcoming of existing political tensions." The report quotes Andreotti's statement on overcoming pan-Germanism; that as there are two German states, there are to be two German states in the future. The report subsequently refers to Andreotti's statements that the Reagan-Gromyko meeting is important, that realism is necessary for negotiations on checking the arms race, and that his country is loyal to the Western allies.

The paper also carries a 120-word ADN report about an ANSA report on the Italian Foreign Ministry declaration, citing ANSA's comment that Italy has always positively assessed Ostpolitik, and the declaration that two German states exist today is nothing more than a statement of fact. This report is followed by a 100-word ADN report on Andreotti's statement before leaving for a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia, in which he says that he does not understand the excitement over his words since it is not the first time that a Western politician has expressed his opposition to German reunification.

In addition, there is a 70-word ADN report on Horst Ehmke, Bundestag SPD Group deputy chairman, who declared that Andreotti "'had the courage to honestly and openly state for once what our Western allies really think about the German question.'"

The paper also has two approximately 100-word reports based on Turin LA STAMPA reports: One stating that "leading Italian circles consider it a matter of course that the return visit agreed during the visit of Premier Craxi and Foreign Minister Andreotti to the GDR is being prepared by the Italian side"; and the second report quoting from LA STAMPA that the anger of Bonn is clear, that it will not be easy to provide convincing explanations, and that the foreign minister's only fault was to say aloud what everyone else is thinking.

Commentary on Bonn Reaction

LD181107 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0106 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN) — Under the headline "Hour of Truth" the leading GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today carries the following commentary:

The reaction in Bonn to recent statements by Guilio Andreotti should strike all those with any common sense as quite scandalous. For the whole world, at least from the time when the GDR and the FRG became members of the UN and all its specialist organs, at which time 131 states took up diplomatic relations with the GDR, it has become obvious that the existence of two German states in central Europe is a reality which no one can overlook.

Andreotti's remark that the existence of two German states is a part of European reality, and will remain so, has obviously hit home to those in Bonn who cannot be parted from outworn slogans and who, at the start of the cold war and the birth of the Federal Republic, took upon themselves the duty of caring for all Germans. Particularly galling to the startled Bonn team was the Italian foreign minister's observation that acceptance of European realities is vital to safeguarding peace, a point quite understandable to Europeans, including most citizens of the Federal Republic. And more: Those who take it upon themselves to question the political and territorial results of World War II and postwar development in any way are conjuring up, according to Andreotti, great dangers for Europe and the world.

Recognition of these realities, recognition of two German states with differing social orders, recognition of membership in different pacts, of two state citizenships, of the border in the middle of the Elbe, the reciprocal exchange of ambassadors, the closing of the Salzgitter "Registry," all this can only contribute to making peace more secure.

The government in Bonn, however, does not seem to consider this to be self-evident. This is clearly the fault not of the Basic Law, but, as we saw most recently, the complete agreement in views between Herr Dregger and Federal Chancellor Kohl.

Neither the citizens of the GDR nor the European nations can be won over to such a policy of ingoring realities. It is even meeting lively resistance from the citizens of the FRG itself, who, in line with their well-understood stake in surviving on this planet, have spoken in favor of peaceful relations between states, against the stationing U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG, and are today taking action to have them dismantled. Basically these are questions which currently are not only rousing lively interest among all nations, but are of primary importance for the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG.

One cannot be in favor of good relations with the GDR, and at the same time get excited when one hears that other people's governments are in favor of the existence of two German states, that reasonable relations between them are good for peace in Europe. This is the hour of truth for Bonn. No one can ignore political realities in Europe. Recognizing them is essential to a fruitful dialogue which will lead away from the policy of confronation and help promote a policy of detente and cooperation in the interests of peace. That is why Andreotti's point was worth making.

FRG's Barzel Alludes to Remark

LD182214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1439 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, 18 Sep (ADN) -- Just how topical and necessary the warning by Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti is about endeavors to alter the postwar borders in Europe has been made particularly by a recent appearance by the speaker of the Bonn Bundestag before FRG and Italian parliamentarians in the federal capital. Barzel postulated a historical duty "to make amends to Europe," and said in the same breath that "we are sustaining hopes of freedom from the Baltic to the Black Sea." Observers in Bonn could only conclude from this that Barzel is not even satisfied with reestablishment of the "German Reich" within the 1937 borders. They point out that his risky concept obviously reaches even further, because as we know the Soviet Union, Romania, and Bulgaria border on the Black Sea.

Some commentators on Barzel's remarks stated that wish his greater Germany talk he has involuntarily turned himself into a witness for the prosecution, for the indictment made by the Italian foreign minister with his warning of the dangers of a revision of borders.

They asked the question of what would be "made good" from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and for whom. Clearly he wants -- it cannot be understood in any other way -- to revise the postwar order which arose with the victory over Hitler fascism and to reestablish the capitalist system of exploitation in the socialist states. This and nothing else is Barzel's interpretation of "making amends."

It is thus no wonder that Barzel said of Andreotti's remarks, which are based on political realism, that they caused him and his friends "deep agitation." The Italian deputies then also had to listen to tirades from the mouth of Herr Barzel, whose tone was the same as that which is common in the FRG when dealing with what are referred to there as foreign workers.

STOPH UNCTAD MESSAGE BECOMES OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

LD182243 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva, 18 Sep (ADN) -- A message of greetings from Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the 20th anniversary of UNCTAD was published in Geneva by the 29th meeting of the UNCTAD Council as an official document. It outlines the GDR stance that the most urgent thing is to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and ensure a peaceful future. Fruitful cooperation between states is possible only in a relaxed international situation. Trade and development need peace and require dialogue informed by goodwill. They must not become casualities of the imperialist policy of confrontation and the arms buildup. It is more necessary than ever to work for the improvement of the international situation and for mutally beneficial economic relations on terms of equality.

UNCTAD can help by the collective exertions of the states to ensure the return of international relations to the path of peaceful coexistence and constructive cooperation. The general and specific principles of the international trade, adopted at the first meeting of UNCTAD in 1964, have made a major contribution to the promotion of trade and economic relations between all states regardless of their economic and social systems. Sovereign equality, self-determination, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, the inadmissibility of discrimination on the grounds of differences in socioeconomic system are principles that have lost none of their relevance.

In conclusion Willi Stoph reiterates that the GDR Is ready to support all efforts conducive to open world trade and peaceful cooperation. The GDR will do its best to help ensure that reason and goodwill should rule world affairs. The GDR remains ready to make an effective contribution as far as it can to the implementation of the tasks facing UNCTAD. It remains a reliable, efficient, and stable partner for all who are interested in prosperous economic cooperation.

CDU OFFICIAL'S DELAY AT CROSSING POINT DENIED

LD182139 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1514 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN) — The Springer newspapers are spreading false reports, which say the CDU prime minister of the FRG state, Schleswig-Holstein Uwe Barschel, was dealt with as a transit traveler "after a whole hour's wait and with conspicuous slowness and harassment." The FRG newspapers base these reports on statements made by the CDU politician. It was learned from the relevant sources that such claims are unfounded and untrue.

It is a fact that Barschel, along with an accompanying vehicle, arrived at the GDR border crossing point of Zarrentin on 15 September at 1040. After he was immediately directed into a clear inspection lane, the necessary passport and customs formalities were correctly and swiftly carried out. At about 1104, Barschel continued the journey to Berlin-West along with the two vehicles and those accompanying him. This renewed slander in the FRG mass media is not regarded as conducive to travel and transit traffic.

STOPH, BULGARIAN COUNTERPART HOLD OFFICIAL TALKS

LD172007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1749 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to do their utmost to consolidate the unshakable alliance with the Soviet Union and the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community. This would also be an effective contribution in opposing the unbridled confrontation and arms buildup policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. This was stated by the premiers of the two countries, Willi Stoph and Grisha Filipov, during an official talk in Berlin today. The Bulgarian politician arrived in the GDR today on an official friendship visit. The two men said they are convinced that an even firmer union of all forces interested in peace and security would lead to a positive turn in international relations. In this connection they stressed the importance and topicality of the peace initiatives proposed by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries.

At present there is nothing more important than the struggle to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno caused by the United States and the most reactionary NATO circles and the reliable and permanent safeguarding of peace. Both parties and governments address their main attention to this issue.

Willi Stoph and Grisha Filipov briefed each other on the successful development of the two states, placing the main emphasis on the great achievements of the working people in honor of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR and the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Willi Stoph and Grisha Filipov noted that the expansion and deepening of economic cooperation between the two countries assist above all the setting out of further measures for the implementation of the main directions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation. These are the coordinating of the economic plans for the period 1986-90 and the deepening of specialization and cooperation in production, especially in the engineering, electrotechnical and electronic, and chemical industry sectors. The two premiers said they are convinced that their meeting would help further shape and deepen their fraternal cooperation.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH LEADERS

Talks Begin With Fischer

LD172127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- Today in Berlin the foreign ministers of the GDR and Mongolia, Oskar Fischer and Mangalyn Dugersuren, spoke in favor of further cooperation of the socialist states for safeguarding peace and the continuing detente. They started their official talks this afternoon. During their exchange of views the two ministers stressed the further growth of the peace forces and socialism in the world. They emphasized their concern at the fact that as a consequence of the policy of the most aggressive NATO circles the world situation had been further aggravated.

Oskar Fischer and Mangalyn Dugersuren praised the high level of relations between the GDR and Mongolia and described their exchange of views as a valuable and useful means of deepening them. They noted with satisfaction that the successes in socialist progress in both countries represent an important contribution to the strengthening of socialism and safeguarding peace.

The talks between the two ministers are being continued.

Batmonh Sends Message

LD182248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1454 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] foreign affairs minister, who is paying an official visit to the GDR.

The guest conveyed the warm and fraternal greetings of Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR State Council, which were returned equally warmly.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR is making its active contribution to the implementation of the agreed peace policy of the socialist community of states. This policy is directed toward bringing international developments back to healthy channels. The socialist states are in possession of a clear program for this purpose, which was again affirmed in Moscow in June of this year at the meeting of the highest representatives of CEMA. The suggestions it contains are of the greatest significance in averting the dangers which threaten peace. He stressed the resoluteness of the GDR, in alliance with the USSR and the other socialist states, together with all forces willing to reach understanding to undertake everything to avert a nuclear castastrophe for humanity. Aware of its historic responsibility, the GDR will strive to ensure that war never again starts from German soil.

Mangalyn Dugersuren gave information during the talk on the foreign policy of the MPR, which aims at guaranteeing peace and security, particularly in Asia. Both partners in the talk praised the high degere of close friendly relations and the many-sided fraternal cooperation of both parties, states, and peoples on the basis of the May 1977 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

Erich Honecker and Mangalyn Dugersuren informed each other about the successful realization of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress. They also mentioned the great efforts and manifold initiatives of the workers in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR and the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the MPR.

Erich Honecker wished the fraternal people of Mongolia great successes in the realization of the far-reaching decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, which have as their goal the completion of the establishment of the material and technical base for socialis

Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; Tsendiyn Namsray, MPR ambassador to the GDR; and Heinz Bauer, GDR ambassador to the MPR, took part in the talk, which was conducted in a cordial atmosphere.

LIETZ ANNOUNCES AGRICULTURAL PLAN FULFILLMENT

DW181053 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Summary] -- Bruno Lietz, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry, and food[illegible], told the People's Chamber Agricultural Committee on 17 September that "the largest gross grain yield ever has been attained in the Republic" and that by 31 August, the peasants had supplied "much more slaughter livestock and milk" than required by the plan targets and "more than 108.7 million eggs for consumer supply in excess of the plan." The minister demanded that the good experiences gained to date be applied to the forthcoming agricultural tasks. He also said that "good yields have been achieved in the potato and sugar beet harvests as well."

HONECKER BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO SFRY'S SUKRIJA

AU141335 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent the following telegram to Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee:

On your 65th birthday I convey to you cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, as well as on my own behalf. Being firmly convinced that the friendly relations between our parties and states will also develop successfully in the future, I wish you creative vigor, success, and personal well-being.

HONECKER GREETS CEAUSESCU WHILE FLYING OVER

AU141328 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania:

Flying over the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on my way to Ethiopia to take part in the festivities on the 10th anniversary of the people's revolution, I convey warmest greetings to you and the fraternal Romanian people. Recalling vividly the numerous impressions I gained during the festivities organized on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of Romania, I wish you, all the Communists, and all the Romanian people new successes in building a comprehensively developed socialist society in the SR of Romania.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR State Council

STOPH GREETS HUNGARY'S LAZAR ON BIRTHDAY

AU171337 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15/16 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent cordial congratulations and friendly greetings to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on his 60th birthday.

STATE SECRETARY ON PLANNED INCOME REGULATION

AU111140 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Sep 84 p 5

[Interview with State Secretary Albert Racz, chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor, by Laszlo Karcagi: "Interview With State Secretary Albert Racz on the Situation Concerning the Labor Force and Wages"; place, date not given; first two paragraphs are newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Tensions have increased and piled up to an extraordinary extent in the sphere of wages and labor affairs in recent years. To name but a few: a shortage of manpower and a surplus exist alongside one another, performance in withheld, and there is a strained work rhythm. Scales of values have become upset in the manpower market, and incomes do not reflect the work done, that is, it is possible to earn wages even with a poor performance and to earn poor wages with a good performance.

In the course of the further development of the economic macromanagement system, essential changes are planned in the income regulation system. We have discussed the problems that will have to be solved and future changes with State Secretary Albert Racz, chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor.

"...A Shortage and Surplus Exist Side by Side..."

[Karagi] Behind manpower and wage tensions there lie economic and social processes. What are they?

[Racz] Labor affairs constitute an integral part of the economy; they are both an influence on and a consequence of economic-social processes. For instance, our manpower problems are affected by the housing situation, the state of the population's health, and investment policy. For a long time, for instance, the latter counted on a virtually unlimited manpower reservior and did not pay enough attention to the mechanization of spheres of work, which then is taken up by fewer and fewer people in the course of social development. It is also a problem that the economic macromanagement system does not enforce rational manpower management, the training of many managers lags behind the required standard, and the standard of organization is low.

I do not say all this as an excuse for ourselves. In addition, we do not deny that shortcomings of labor policy have also played a role in the development of tensions. For instance, our rigid and definitive regulatory methods are taking a long time to loosen.

[Karcagi] Economic managers regard the manpower shortage as one of their most critical problems, so much so that they complain that it is prejudicing production and supplies. Is the problem that serious?

[Racz] I say this on the basis of regular surveys we have made: Year after year, economic organs are reporting a manpower shortage of approximately 90,000 throughout the country, including 30,000 in Budapest. It is a fact that there are fewer workers than needed at certain enterprises and in certain professions and areas of work. The substance of the shortage differs from area to area. For instance, whereas in the industrialized settlements and primarily in the capital it is semiskilled and unskilled workers that are needed most, in the other counties it is the skilled workers that account for the greatest shortages.

It is indicative of the complex nature of the situation that there are also difficulties with regard to finding employment in a narrower area. In Szabolcs-Szatmar, Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen, and Bacs-Kiskun Counties a total of 2,200 people, mostly youths beginning their careers, are waiting for a job opportunity. Job assignment organs are trying to settle their problems, while the state -- if it deems it necessary, as was the case in Szabolcs-Szatmar County last year -- provides financial support to create new workplaces.

Thus, there is a shortage of manpower and a surplus side by side, and this applies not only on a countrywide scale, but often at enterprises as well. Anyone can observe even at his own workplace that while some people have to work very hard, performance targets for others are very low. In general, working time losses can also be said to be considerable. I regard this as a more serious problem than the occasional manpower shortage because it hinders the enhancement of efficiency and because the shortage can only be eliminated by the elimination of surpluses and losses.

In addition to losses caused by poor labor organization and materail supply, a great deal of shortfall results from slack labor discipline as well. Attanding to private and official affairs during working hours is still a general practice. This is due partly to the permissiveness of foremen at workplaces and partly to the fact that the population can deal with a large portion of their purchases, services, and official matters only during working hours. Much social work, extended training, and many conferences are still dealt with during working hours. A fundamental change is needed in this respect.

[Karcagi] Enterprises can afford to be wasteful in regard to manpower and working hours. Will this be changed?

[Racz] For enterprises, manpower is too cheap, so that they are in a position to retain people who have become superfluous. Moreover, a few outdated elements of income regulation also encourage a dilution of staff.

Enterprises can therefore afford to constantly maintain the staff necessary for peak-production periods. According to our estimates, the manpower surplus resulting from this can be evaluated at a total of 100,000 in industry and the construction industry.

In the course of the upcoming further development of economic macromanagement, in accordance with our concepts we will eliminate the elements of income regulation that make manpower dilution possible and will work out the enterprise budgets in such a way that it is worth rationally saving manpower.

[Karcagi] Some people are afraid that as a result of more rational manpower management and the long-planned structural reorganization of the economy, the enterprises will send surplus manpower onto the streets, and unemployment might thus develop. Is this a real danger?

"...There Will Not Be Unemployment..."

[Racz] According to others, however, "a little unemployment" would be downright beneficial for disciplined work. I do not share either of these concepts.

It is a fact that, as a result of more rational employment and the structural change of the economy, manpower will be released in certain places. But when started these processes will take some time, and the economy will be capable of absorbing the released manpower. Thus, there will be no unemployment. We will have to bear in mind, however, that the structural changes of the economy can cause temporary employment difficulties for a short time and in certain areas. In our approach, too, I believe we must be prepared for more flexible manpower management. No job is attained forever. Those employed must take into account the fact that they might be forced to change their career, that they might have to undergo retraining or take on a new kind of work. It can also happen that some have to change their places of residence or start commuting. In other words, full employment is realized in the country as a whole, in the economy as a whole, while in certain areas, certain employment difficulties can be expected in the futue, too.

[Karcagi] It is the job of the state and not of the enterprises to ensure full employment. But if this task actually remains directly with the state, does it have the necessary resources to keep the possible structural manpower tensions at an acceptable level?

[Racz] We are helping to overcome the temporary employment difficulties with state support. We already have a retraining fund with which we centrally support those people who change their jobs and kind of work, and we take care that they are not at a material disadvantage during the changeover. Our regulations enable the enterprises to lend or borrow manpower in order to ease their temporary employment difficulties.

Unfortunately, our enterprises are not yet making enough use of these possibilities, but we do have a few examples; thus, we are providing some 1,000 workers with retraining support at the Komarom Crude Oil Company, at the Kaposvar branch factory of Tungsram Ltd, at the Tisza shoe plant in Martfu, at the Tape handicraft cooperative. This year more enterprises expressed interest in taking advantage of this support. According to our experiences, for instance, a well-organized manpower reduction and regrouping is being carried out at the Iron and Steel Industry Union and at the Sziren Clothing and Handicraft Industry Cooperative in Szarvas.

For this process to continue to develop as inteded, the regulations must give more possibilities for surplus staff reduction, and the state must take upon itself more than it has up till now in employing the released staff.

[Karcagi] Generally the blame is directed at you: The current wages system does not lend itself to unequivocally creating interest in better work. What is your answer to this?

[Racz] It is a fact that our wages system is not perfect. But it must also be clear that we cannot expect interest to be improved by the wages system itself. The entire economic regulation system must be worked out in such a way that for the most part it measures performance equally and as clearly as possible, and conveys better than today the requirements of the people's economy to the enterprises. Not only the central, but also the enterprise internal management system needs development, and it is necessary to determine more clearly the workers' tasks and the wages for fulfilling them.

"...Many Consider Wages a Fee for Being Present..."

[Karcagi] Concerning our current wage-setting practice, quite extreme opinions are not rare, either. According to some egalitarianism reigns in Hungary: according to others too high differences have developed among wages.

[Racz] Both views are true because egalitarianism still exists in wage-setting, and there are indeed unrealistically high income differences.

The tendencies of the seventies to equalization of wages are still perceptible, although to a lesser degree than before. According to many economic experts, this is because the current wage regulation system hinders differentiation according to performance. There is truth in this, but it must also be said that the majority of the leaders do not make use even of the existing possibilities in the current system.

We also believe that there is egalitarianism, but there are also big differences. In connection with this, most people mention the incomes of entrepreneurs. It happens, indeed, that some people -- by first of all manipulating and speculating with different shortages in goods and services -- obtain an unrealistically high income compared to their actual performance and business risks. I am convinced that unrealistic incomes can and must be suppressed by suitable market and economic organization and with more consistent supervision.

However, I would like to draw attention to the fact that not only high wages, but also average or relatively low wages can be unrealistic if people do not work for them. Public opinion is not scandalized so much by these because there are not large sums of money involved, but "only" by the fact that it is possible to earn honest money with work done dishonestly and that a lot of people consider their wages as a fee just for their presence on the job. The majority of wages paid without performance flow away as wages of this kind received without work, and it severely demoralizes and holds back the performance of good manpower by the fact that it favors the weak and undisciplined workers.

"...We Are Planning the Operation of Three Basic Forms..."

[Karcagi] There are several types of income regulation experiments underway in Hungary. What are the experiences and to what extent are these taken into consideration in the further development of income and wage regulation?

[Racz] More than 120 enterprises and small-industry cooperatives and some 100 agricultural production cooperatives are participating in the wage regulation experiments this year. These regulation forms determine the wage-setting conditions of more than 500,000 employees and cooperative members. It is, therefore, a considerable circle, and thus not only the economic effect, but also the social effect is perceptible.

The organizations pursuing an economic activity have made use of the possibilities according to the standard of their inner organization and management. In places where the leadership is characterized by entrepreneurial spirit and efforts toward rational management, they have modernized the internal incentive system, made performance targets realistic, and improved distribution according to the work done. At the same time, there have also been cases where the leadership saw only the extra wages in the experiments and neglected its own tasks. It distributed the extra wages made available for switching over to the experimental regulation, and with this, it practically considered its own tasks done. In the first half-year evaluation, the supervisory officials held back the premium advance to leaders of enterprises who were pursuing unsuitable wage management. It is still possible to correct matters in the remaining part of the year and make sure that the wages paid "carry" the proportionally higher production, export, and profit.

We have worked out the new wage regulation forms to be introduced in the framework of the further development of economic macromagagement, applying the experiences of new types of methods.

[Karcagi] Which forms of wage regulation are expected to be introduced?

[Racz] We are planning to put three basic forms into operation. In areas which are not affected only to a limited extent by market conditions, we will centrally determine the percentage by which economic bodies can increase wages each year. Such bodies are public utility and service enterprises, coal mining, metallurgy, the Hungarian State Railways, and so forth. In making this form of regulation operate, we must ensure that not all sectors obtain the average wage increase, but that, following an institutional coordination of interests, we achieve a certain degree of differentiation among them.

In the majority of enterprises we will apply the so-called income level regulation. Under this, the development wages — or, more precisely, of earnings -- is determined by how efficient work is and what profit is attained. A separate tax is not imposed on the increase of wages. At the same time, we do not guarantee the already attained wage level for enterprises; if performance deteriorates, the amount of wages that can be apportioned can also diminish. We will apply this form of regulation in cases where the increase of prices is greatly limited by market conditions, or, occasionally, by administrative rules, to enable us to prevent unjustified price increases. One can list here, for instance, special branches of the machine, paper, and chemical industries, In areas where these restraints do not yet function satisfactorily, we will apply, as the third form, a regulation of the increment of earnings. Under this — although we guarantee the level that has already been attained -- the increase of wages is subject to tax-paying capacity and the profitability of economic activity. Such a regulation will apply to foreign trade enterprises, for instance.

For a temporary period, we are also planning to enable enterprises that for the most part cannot increase wages through the aforementioned forms of regulation, to participate in central regulation of tightened measures.

In addition to the basic forms enumerated, the so-called gross income regulation will also be continued in the case of small, consumer service enterprises and small cooperatives.

"...The Incentive System of Managers Will Change..."

[Karcagi] Is it not to be feared that, under the new regulation, those enterprises that have reserves will fare better, and those that are already operating at the upper limit of their potential will fare poorly?

[Racz] In the new regulation, we are proceeding toward wages being determined not only by the improvement of achievements, but by the standard they have already attained as well. Thus, we can avoid the dangers noted by you.

The danger which we tend to encounter in the course of work is that there is strong pressure to apply exceptions in assigning forms of wage regulation to sectors. We intend to consistently implement the previously reviewed assignment principles. Of course, as in the past, we cannot disregard branch characteristics. We will take these into consideration in developing future scales and enforcing gradual introduction.

[Karcagi] Is the office not concerned that wages will run wild in some places?

[Racz] The new regulation of wages, which will be considerably more flexible than the current one, will also entail the fact that wages will be able to "run away" over a broader area and to a greater degree. We are not afraid, but expressly desirous of runaways that stem from a rapid improvement of achievements. However, we must prevent those that have no work behind them. Unfortunately, instances of the latter today cannot yet be staved off by our economic macromanagement system. That is one of the reasons for our being careful in the further development of income regulation; that is why we are also planning to apply certain supplementary elements in the new system, in addition to the fact that, in managerial inducements, we will take recourse to sanctions against a wage outflow lacking achievement.

[Karcagi] At what pace will the changes be introduced, and what are the long-term goals of later years?

[Racz] Starting with the beginning of next year, we will introduce income-level regulation on a broader sphere, but for the time being we must also apply the growth-regulation system to several branches. The gradual spread of flexible income regulation depends on the extent to which a more severe climate for the management of enterprises is created, and on whether the majority of the enterprises get into a situation of real competition. We will also modify the leaders' incentive system; we will increase their incentive for more economical management, in increasing the enterprise's assets, and they will have greater responsibility in wage management decisions. In harmony with the introduction of new enterprise management forms, we will also modify several high-level regulations concerning future labor law. We are proposing to expand the role of the Wages and Labor Affairs Council in synchronizing interests. (This council created by the government, is a forum which gives opinions on labor affairs and prepares decisions. State, trade union, and other bodies representing interests are taking part in its activity.

"...The Achievement Requirements Are Becoming More Severe...

[Racz] The series of measures planned for the further development of economic macromanagement are closely related to each other, and they will also express their influence together, mutually complementing one another. From the point of view of our subject, from the changes, we first of all expect to succeed in creating a more clear-cut relation between the economic achievements of the enterprises, individual achievements, and wages. The enterprises' independence in wage management will increase; we expect the enterprises' internal incentive system to develop. The high-level and increasing production achievements — we hope — will be accompanied by proportionally higher wages, and at the same time, poorer achievements will lead to lower wages. The dispersion of wages among the enterprises is increasing, and at several enterprises the level achieved earlier can also decrease from one year to the next. The performance targets, both in quantity and quality, will become more stringent concerning every worker. The material recognition of quality work, requiring high-level training, will improve.

Concerning manpower management, we expect the balance of employment to be better. We will continue to maintain full employment — this important socioeconomic achievement. The complex system of economic regulators, including income regulation, will compel the enterprises to be more economical with live labor. Therefore, the tendency for certain employees to stay with a given job or in a given post will probably decrease, the frequency of workplace changes initiated by the enterprises will increase, and the need for professional retraining and development training of different groups of workers will arise more often.

After all, we expect from the complex system of economic management, including the further development of income regulation, that the level of efficiency of enterprise management will increase, and with it, the income-producing capacity of the people's economy will also increase. The economy's internal and external balance conditions will also improve, thus enabling us again to lay the foundations for a lasting, tangible increase of real wages.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMY, 1985 PLAN

AU171449 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Sep 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The government's Information Office announces:

At its meeting on Thursday, 13 September, the Council of Ministers discussed the National Planning Office's report on the development of the people's economy during the first half of the year, the expected fulfillment of the year's plan, and the guidelines for working out the people's economy plan for 1985. It concluded that so far this year the people's economy has developed basically according to the economic policy targets of the year's plan, but there are also cases of lagging behind in important areas. The government ordered the economic management organs to help achieve the following by means of additional firm measures: the complete fulfillment of the export plan during the remaining portion of the year; the development of purchasing power, in harmony with the balance goals and through better utilization of work time; and strengthening of material and energy savings.

Concerning working out the people's economy plan for 1985, the Council of Ministers took a position that stresses increasing the efficiency of economic activity, modernizing the production structure, and increasing competitiveness. The further development of the management system should contribute to these goals first of all. The Council of Ministers instructed the chairman of the National Planning Office to work out, in cooperation with the ministers and other heads of organs of national authority, the detailed plan proposal of the people's economy for 1985, and to submit it to the Council of Ministers.

At the same time, the government reviewed the state of preparation of the national budget for 1985 and defined the remaining tasks.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE ON ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU141326 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi have expressed their good wishes on the occasion of the national holiday of Ethiopia in a telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

MSZMP'S KOROM MEETS ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL

AU141324 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Mihaly Korom, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, head of the Hungarian party and government delegation attending the Constituent Congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE], and the celebrations on the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, met on Tuesday, 11 September, in Addis Ababa, with Fisseha Desta, Politburo member and WPE Central Committee secretary, and held talks with him on the development of Hungarian-Ethiopian relations.

ANNIVERSARY OF VATICAN AGREEMENT MARKED

AU181101 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian on 15 September on page 5 carries a 1,200-word unattributed article entitled "After 2 Decades," which marks the 20th anniversary of the partial agreement between the Hungarian Government and the Vatican.

The article calls the agreement "highly important" and praises its role in settling relations between the Holy See and the Hungarian People's Republic, recalling "the political struggles of the fifties during which an agreement was achieved between the government and the Roman Catholic bench of bishops," which led to the development of cooperation between religious and nonreligious citizens in the construction of the new society. The article mentions the achievements of the socialist society that "won the confidence of the people and strengthened socialist national unity. Their siding with socialism also had a determining influence on the behavior of the churches."

Among additional results achieved after the initial steps, the article mentions that "the bench of bishops was completed, a new archbishop of Esztergom was appointed, and the decrees punishing the priests that took the side of progress were declared null and void." The article also mentions the remarks of Pope Paul VI praising the results achieved -- remarks he made on the occasion of his meeting with Janos Kadar in the Vatican in 1977. The importance of dialogue in resolving common problems and of understanding for each other's problems and interests are the main points quoted from Pope Paul VI's speech. The article also praises the importance of Hungarian-Vatican relations beyond their bilateral sphere. "Their positive development contributes to the development of international relations." The article is confident that "the negative phenomena that have been experienced lately," such as the "position against progressive church officials in Latin America and other countries, and the political-oriented deepening of ideological differences, will not prevent us from following the same path of success." In this connection, Pope Paul VI is quoted as saying that "we sincerely desire the achievement of even more noble results by following this road."

In conclusion, the article praises "the outstanding role played by the church in taking upon itself the responsibility for the cause of peace." In connection with this, the article mentions the first forum of the heads of Hungarian churches and religious denominations held in March 1984, whose slogan was cooperation in safeguarding peace. "The religious and nonreligious both here and abroad who feel responsibility and are aware of the realities are able to recognize the need for action, and are ready to act. The Hungarian Government, on its part, too, possesses this readiness, as it has been proved in the last 2 decades," the article concludes.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO SRV -- Budapest, September 17 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Istvan Sarlos, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of parliament, have met Bela Benyei, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Hungary to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam who is to take up his post soon. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 17 Sep 84 LD]

REAGAN SPEECH ATTEMPT 'TO PROVOKE' POLES

AU141331 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Sep 84 p 7

[Zygmunt Slomkowski commentary: "How Reagan Understands Polish Interests"]

[Text] Reagan has again put forward views that contain the essence of a program aimed to strike at Poland's most vital interests. This time, he spoke to a group of American Poles at a religious festival in Doylestown. Many observers treated President Reagan's speech as the next stage of his election campaign and as calculated to win the votes of Polonia, the majority of whom traditionally vote for Democratic Party candidates. However, for us in Poland, it is difficult to differentiate between what the U.S. President declares in official statements in which he expresses his policy principles, and what he says in his preelection rally declarations, especially since, although their form sometimes differs, their similarity in content is too obvious.

In Doylestown, Ronald Reagan once more referred to the Yalta Agreement and, by giving his own interpretation of its results, once more opposed the decisions that became one of the important prerequisites for Poland's permanent borders and its security, as well as the mainstay of European security, and one that has stood the test of time during the last 40 years. This new attack should be examined in the context of not only Reagan's previous statements, but also in view of the declarations made by the members of his administration. In this concentric offensive against Yalta, we can clearly see the outlines of a program to take advantage of the February 1945 treaties as one of the tools in the fight against socialism in order to undermine the existing social systems in Eastern Europe, and particularly -- a fact that is not concealed -- in Poland. For Reagan, security and the entirety of our territory are secondary matters. In reality, Reagan's propaganda measures reveal his design to change the balance of forces in Europe and in the world. Therefore, it is the same tendency that is evident in the general political platform of his policies, particularly in the military platform.

Ronald Reagan is perfectly aware, as are those who share his views, including anti-communists from the extreme of the former Solidarity union, that all attempts to turn back the wheel of history on the strength of any slogan whatsoever can signify an irreversible catastrophe in the nuclear era. Reagan's obsessive, anticommunist, and anti-Soviet way of thinking threatens not only Poland, and not only Poland as a state, but the whole of Europe.

These words are not too strong. Ronald Reagan is the President of a great power which has, during his term of office, intensified the arms race and saturated Western Europe with particularly dangerous new weapons, and is preparing a battlefield in space. If Reagan stays in the White House for the next 4 years, then this program, as he himself says, will become even more developed.

Second, Reagan made statements in Doylestown that are nothing other than an attempt to provoke Poles and create divisions between them. The reason we are drawing attention to this fact is not to single out the definite effects of such appeals, although one cannot, of course, fail to notice that Reagan is trying to hearten the opponents of socialist Poland who can see in such declarations an announcement that he will continue to finance their activities. At a time when the isolation of antisocialist structures in Poland is increasing, Reagan's words are more than just an attempt to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

Reagan once more revealed, in an exceptionally cynical way, that he does not want to reconcile himself to the stabilization and normalization processes going on in Poland because they do not suit his strategy. For Ronald Reagan, an "ideal Poland" or, as he calls it, a "free Poland", is a Poland of destabilization and chaos. This is no exaggeration. If one sullies everything that has happened in Poland during the last 2 and 1/2 years and reduces everything to epithets such as "the arrogance of the oppressors," "brutal force," or "the slave nation," then one cannot have any other impression of it.

One significant fact confirms this conclusion -- in his Doylestown speech, Reagan, although he was talking about Poland and Poles, did not mention what is exceptionally important to Polish-American relations: He did not mention the lawlessly imposed sanctions and restrictions. It is all the more telling that after the recent, official announcement of the partial and thoroughly symbolic limitation of the anti-Polish sanctions, no definite steps were taken in this direction, while instead anti-Polish rhetoric began to escalate. It is difficult to assess such a convergence of facts in any way other than a real trend to further harm Poland's national interests and make it more difficult for us to emerge from the economic crisis, as well as to halt the progressing internal normalization and stabilization process.

Reagan's words were intended for American Poles. Their point is to appraise the program that is striking at the land of their forefathers, irrespective of the kind of attitude they have toward the PPR. There is one Poland, and it is the kind of Poland that it is -- a socialist Poland. We live in this country and will administer it in accordance with Polish interests, by ourselves, and despite the obstacles that have been placed before us, indirectly and directly, by Reagan's administration.

STATE COUNCIL DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, WORK SAFETY

AU171250 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The basic subject of the 13 September session of the State Council was preparations for the elections to the self-government bodies of urban and rural inhabitants.

The law on the people's councils and territorial self-government states that elections to the bodies of the urban and rural inhabitants' self-government will be held within 6 months after the law comes into force. This means that these elections must be held before 17 December 1984.

Recognizing that elections to the inhabitants' self-government bodies are of great constitutional, social, and political importance, and mindful of providing the best possible conditions for the election campaign, the State Council examined and acknowledged the recommendations of the commissions that were set up by the people's councils to deal with the elections to territorial self-government bodies.

The election meetings should adopt the self-government statute, elect self-government bodies, and discuss the urban or rural programs for self-government activities.

The State Council then examined the proposals to organize seminars and discussion meetings for people's councillors and employees of local state administration. Assuming that the new composition of the people's councils is basically different from the old composition, and in view of new legal regulations coming into force, the session decided that it is necessary to assist the councillors and administrative workers in mastering the knowledge they must have.

This assistance will be provided by voivodship cadres who will be in charge of seminars, discussion meetings, and methodological instruction, and will supply training aids. All councillors and administrative workers -- almost 200,000 persons -- will avail themselves of this assistance.

The State Council considered a report on cooperation between the State Labor Inspectorate and the Social Labor Inspectorate. This cooperation is already in progress under supervision of trade unions in over 13,000 plants, in which over 41,000 inspectors have been appointed, who, in line with the law, take extensive action where work safety is endangered and labor laws are violated.

The State Council appointed Janusz Stefanowicz ambassador to France, Andrzej Konopacki ambassador to Ethiopia, and Jozef Tejchma ambassador to Greece. It also appointed one new judge in the Supreme Court and two new judges in the Military Court.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON 1984 HARVEST RESULTS

AU141307 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Sep 84 p 3

[Interview with Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, to PAP reporters Andrzej Kasperowicz and Grzegorz Milewski: "The Good Crops Are a Cause for Farmers' Satisfaction"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The traditional festival concluding the labor of farmers and agricultural workers is always an occasion to sum up the entire year's results of food production and discuss new tasks. PAP reporters interviewed Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, on this subject.

This year's crops, Minister Zieba said, give grounds for satisfaction. The labor of farmers is bringing greater results, and the food market is improving. We reckon that in view of the increased area of grain plantations and the better crop, the grain harvest has considerably exceeded last year's, and the crop is almost 30 quintals per hectare. Although we still cannot stop importing grain, there is a possibility of curbing imports. In relative terms, the greatest shortage occurs in wheat and barley. Hence the need to further develop their production. This year both winter and spring crops have flourished well. On poor soil, the best results have been achieved concerning a new type of grain -- triticale. I ought to stress that the harvest proceeded particularly intensively in August in view of the fine weather, for rape and all kinds of grain had ripened later. The work of combine harvesters in the fields was invaluable. Even in small fields, farmers hired combine harvesters. One can assume that rural areas will exert increasing pressure to bring about full mechanization of grain harvesting. There is also an increasing need to improve the structure of farms and increase the size of fields, in which the use of highly efficient machines will be economically viable.

Rape has ripened in abundance, and the demand for it is fully met. However, margarine production not only requires rape oil, but also soya oil, sunflower oil, and palm oil. Poland has to purchase these from abroad. Funds for doing so may be guaranteed by exports of rape, among other things.

So far private and socialized farms have supplied about 4.5 million metric tons of grain to state grain elevators and procurement points. This is the largest amount in such a short time in history. Due to the lack of drying facilities on private farms, it has been agreed that grain gathered on these farms by combine harvesters will be procured on a priority basis. All drying facilities in the entire agricultural and food industry, agricultural cooperatives, and state farms have been made operational.

Question: You have said nothing yet about problems in animal production.

Zieba: There are more and more factors influencing an increase in the hog, sheep, and cattle population. The low, free-market prices of grain, potatoes, and hay, plus the good crops encourage a further growth in animal production. The rise in the animal population is a long-term process requiring the steady buildup of our own rationally managed feed base. The many important government and ministerial decisions made in 1983 and 1984 served to activate animal production. These decisions involved increasing supplies of production resources, especially feed concentrates, which were sold to farmers at reduced prices reflecting the large state subsidy. The procurement prices of livestock have increased, and comprehensive assistance with breeding has been guaranteed to animal producers. The current state of animal production and its prospects are a subject of constant concern. Our particular aim is to improve the methods of establishing contracts concerning the procurement of animals. More tangible results stemming from the increase in the hog population (bearing in mind the biological cycle) may be expected toward the end of this year and the beginning of next year. In any case, the current animal population and level of procurement will meet the demand posed by the adopted meat and meat-products rationing system, whereas 1 year ago we were not so certain, especially because the American restrictions had made it impossible to purchase feed on credit.

Question: What is the forecast for the development of agriculture and the food economy in the nearest future?

Zieba: The most immediate future contains the concrete tasks contained in the central annual plan proposals for 1985 and in the draft central annual plan for 1986-90. The month-long consultations on this plan have permitted political organizations, trade unions, and farmers self-management bodies to adopt a position toward the proposals put forward by the Council of Ministers Planning Committee. Opinions predominate whereby the ambitious and difficult production tasks set by the plan are feasible if agricultural policy is consistently implemented. It is of special importance to give the agricultural and food complex 30 percent of total investment outlay, as envisaged by the central annual plan. Also essential are economic-financial solutions which, within the framework of the economic reform, must take greater account of the specific nature of agriculture and the food industry. These are essential conditions if there is to be progress in developing the food economy and in improving the food market. There is a need to concentrate investment outlay on land reclamation and on supplying rural areas with water, as well as on the processing and storage of agricultural crops and food. However, agriculture and the food industry must achieve a higher level of efficiency and intensiveness.

Question: Do the next 40 years of agriculture mean that self-sufficiency in food will be attained?

Zieba: The 40th anniversary of the PPR makes one reflect on changes in the life and work of rural areas. This road of changes was embarked upon by the memorable decree by the Polish Committee of National Liberation which proclaimed that land belongs to those who earlier had to work on their master's land. The Sejm's agricultural and food economy development program, which envisages self-sufficiency in food by the end of the eighties, is being consistently and successfully implemented, as the results show.

By their results, agriculture and the good industry show that industrious work for society constitutes the highest ethic, to which rural areas are and will remain faithful.

MARSHAL GUCWA INTERVIEWED ON SEJM ACTIVITY

AU171136 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Sep 84 p 3

[Interview with Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa by RZECZPOSPOLITA's Krzysztof Mikolajczyk: "Democratic Authority, Strong State"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Mikolajczyk: The ninth Sejm session during the Sejm's eighth term of office has started. It is taking place during one of the stormiest and most important periods in Poland's postwar history. All the most important problems of society and the state have been dealt with in the Sejm forum over the past 4 years. From this perspective, how can one assess the achievements of this term of office and the Sejm's influence on the transformations in recent years?

Gucwa: The term of office is continuing, and we still have to wait for a full assessment of it. As far as my own feelings are concerned, however, I can say that the Sejm has been following a line of conduct which we have come to regard as a line of accord and socialist renewal, a line which permits the development of socialist democracy; in other words, it has created new democratic institutions, and strengthens or expands existing institutions. Examples are the legislation introducing economic reform and the laws on workers self-management bodies, people's councils, regional self-management bodies, trade unions, and farmers socioprofessional organizations, in other words farmers cooperatives.

This stream of Sejm work has been performed in such a way as to simultaneously consolidate the state and its structure. The experience gained at the beginning of the seventies and eighties, and in particular the anarchy in 1980 and 1981, has completely convinced us that the Polish raison d'etat demands the existence of a strong state with flexible and responsible institutions at its disposal. That is why Sejm deputies, while examining draft laws, especially those on political topics, have paid attention to the degree to which these laws serve to strengthen the state, not weaken it.

Mikolajczyk: One can assume that the eighth term of office consists of three clear stages. The first stage is 1980, ending with the shock of August. The second is September 1980 to December 1981, and the third stage is 13 December 1981 until today. We have already spoken about the experience gained from the first two stages. But the last stage, which has already lasted 3 years, has also brought many conclusions and difficult matters to solve.

Gucwa: I agree with your opinion. However, let us realize that Sejm deputies reflect all the social and political processes occurring in the state and among the people. At the same time it must be stressed that the Sejm was aware at a very early stage of the need for thorough reforms of our social and economic life. Regardless of the fact that the government and its agencies put forward various initiatives, draft changes also came into existence in the Sejm forum.

Earlier on, particularly during 1981, we worked under conditions marked by a strong confluence of views contained in government and Sejm documents. It was therefore a very creative period. Ideas crossed one another that were often very different. Nevertheless, thanks to a climate of compromise created in the Sejm and thanks to exhaustive work, it was possible to create joint stances out of those different views. Of course, this was neither easy nor rapid. It is this form of work that has been brought forward to today's conditions, which are more stable.

Generally speaking, however, I believe that the period I am talking about was one of the most important and interesting periods in the Sejm's work. We quite simply created many things from scratch. To say briefly what conclusions emerge from the third stage, the most important one is national accord. By means of its activity, the Sejm must inspire and strengthen processes leading to national accord. Those initiatives which serve to consolidate the socialist state must be strongly supported, but this must be done in a way that does not antagonize the majority of society. The progress of political realism is a cause for optimism, but feelings of responsibility for the state are still unsatisfactory. These are programs which are reflected in the Sejm's work. That is why the Sejm is open to initiatives from the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

We are fully aware of what matters have been intelligently solved and what still faces us. Before the end of this term of office we want to be able to solve all the problems connected with earlier decisions. Still, a lot of toil and concrete work await us in implementing the line of renewal and accord in all its aspects.

Mikolajczyk: Will the number of laws be as considerable as in previous years?

Gucwa: Of the 23 documents currently before the Sejm, 21 are draft laws, mostly dealing with economic affairs. This stems from present needs. After all, overcoming the economic crisis depends more and more on the implementation of laws. Right now we are working on an assessment of the performance of the anti-inflation and austerity programs, as well as on a report on the implementation of economic reform and a report on the draft economic plan. Sejm commissions have already started work on a draft budget law. We have received draft laws on land tax and rural funds, together with a package of laws on transportation. We are also involved in a draft law on the creation of a Council of Ministers committee for science and technology and on an office for technological progress and innovations. This is a controversial draft, and aside from the Sejm Commission for Science and Technological Progress, work on it is also being done by the team of Sejm advisers and the Socioeconomic Council. Work on a law governing LOT, Polish Airlines, is at an advanced stage. Discussions on a law to combat drug addiction are continuing.

At its next session, the Sejm will examine a law on the Supreme Court and on property insurance. We will also look at several problems that are typically political. In addition, we are preparing several general topics for discussion, just as we have done prior to previous sessions. We will certainly deal with problems of science, environmental protection, and health care. We are therefore following the same path as the one worked out at the beginning of the term of office. On the one hand, we are settling the most urgent economic problems and, on the other hand, we are aiming toward the kind of solutions whuch would give the best possible countenance to our state in the future.

Mikolajczyk: Will the ninth session be the last one in the eighth term of office?

Gucwa: It is more probable that there will still be a 10th session. As we know, the Sejm is to make a pronouncement concerning the end of the term of office by the end of December this year. It is also necessary to work out and adopt electoral regulations. This of course will require a lot of time and many days, even months, of discussions.

PLANNING COMMISSION OFFICIAL ON TRADE WITH USSR

LD181959 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Interview with Alfred Sieminski, director of the Department of Cooperation in the Planning Commission, by Anna Andrzewska; time and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Andrzewska] What kind of market goods will we buy fr.. the Soviet Union until the end of this year?

[Sieminski] Refrigerators. The Soviet Union is a major supplier of them. We expect deliveries to amount to almost 500,000 refrigerators -- to be more precise -- 470,000. During the first 8 months we received 200,000 refrigerators, so we should receive 270,000 more. We will buy also a considerable quantity of cameras, both cheap and more expensive, electric shavers, household chemical products, kitchenware and tableware, bicycles, and food products. We shall be able to buy 3,000 more tons of tea, cheese, canned fish, wheat, and rice.

[Andrzewska] How much wheat will we buy this year?

[Sieminski] We plan to buy 600,000 tons. So far we have bought 350,000 tons, so 250,000 tons are still to come. We are also considering the possibility of barter; for example, Polish rye for Soviet wheat, but this is still a matter for negotiation.

[Andrzewska] What raw materials will we buy from the Soviet Union? Let us begin with gasoline.

[Siminski] We expect delivery of about 550,000 tons of gasoline. This is more than last year, because we made some exchange deals involving fuel oil. One has to add to this special types of petrol, and also crude oil of which we will be able to buy about 13 million metric tons, considerable supplies of natural gas, iron ore, various kinds of timber and paper materials, and fertilizers.

[Andrzewska] How do we pay for these?

[Sieminski] We pay mainly with products of the electroengineering industry, light industry, and also some agricultural products, mainly fruit.

[Andrzewska] What about our current balance of payments?

[Sieminski] This balance is negative. We estimate our deficit at about $600-700 million. The value of Soviet deliveries will be credited on very favorable terms. It will be a long-term credit due for repayment after 1990.

[Andrzewska] All in all, how many rubles do we owe the Soviet Union?

[Sieminski] About R3 billion.

CSSR TU DELEGATION VISITS SZCZECIN 18 SEPTEMBER

LD182224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, that is on a friendly visit to Poland, came to Szczecin today.

At the voivodship PZPR committee, the members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the current political, social, and economic situation in the Szczecin area and with the development of the new trade union movement.

During the meeting, Karl Hoffmann said that the visit of the delegation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement expresses our relation to Polish friends, comrade-class solidarity, and our interest in further deepening relations and cooperation between the trade union members of the two countries.

Karl Hoffmann and the other members of the delegation met the trade union, political, and economic aktiv of the port complex Szczecin-Swinoujscie in the afternoon, and then the members of the delegation visited some industrial and agricultural enterprise in Szczecin.

At the end of the visit to the metropolis of northwest Poland the delegation laid a wreath at the memorial to Polish heroism in Szczecin.

ALCHOL-RELATED CRIME, ACCIDENTS INCREASING

LD150523 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Last year, the average Pole -- babies, children, the elderly, and the sick included -- drank 12.5 liters of vodka. A conference on the role of the militia in counteracting crime connected with alcholism has taken place at the Academy of Internal Affairs.

In June of this year, 2 million more bottles of vodka were bought than in June 1983. Most crimes were committed under the influence of alcohol: 74 percent of murders, 84 percent of rapes, 87 percent of robberies, and 85 percent of family cruelty cases. These are mere statistical data and fail to reflect the full enormity of tragedies and suffering.

During the first 6 months of this year, the militia caught almost 72,000 drunken drivers. In road accidents caused by drunks, 771 persons lost their lives. In the 8 months of this year alone, the number of cases where drunkenness was tolerated at work increased by a staggering 167 percent.

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS ATTEND HARVEST CELEBRATIONS

LD161601 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 16 (PAP) -- Representatives of top party and state authorities are attending central celebrations of this year's harvest festival, now under way in Radziejow, Wloclawek Voivodship.

Present are: PUWP CC first secretary, Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, United Peasant Party CC Chairman Roman Malinowski, Democratic Party CC Chairman Edward Kowalczyk and PRON National Council Chairman Jan Dobraczynski.

Participants in the harvest festival were addressed by Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Stanislaw Zieba who said in part that in the year of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland peasants marked the end of harvest with the conviction that they had lived up to their duty.

"The industrious countryside reaffirms, by the effects of agricultural production, that however difficult the road to the country's food self-sufficiency, we consistently strive for it, and the target gets ever more closer," he said.

Referring to the outcome of this year's harvest, Minister Zieba said that the main assumptions of the central annual plan with regard to agriculture would be fulfilled, and the food market -- consolidated. Favourable development processes in agricultural production are being strengthened by the right decisions by the government, Minister Zieba added.

PRIMATE GLEMP RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ITALY

LD121704 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Cardinal Glemp, the primate of Poland, came back today from Italy. His 6-day visit was of a pastoral nature. Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski and Professor Adam Lopatka, chairman of the Office of Religious Affairs, greeted the primate of Poland at Okecie Airport.

ORZECHOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON PARTY IDEOLOGY

AU171335 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15/16 Sep 84 pp 3, 6

[Interview with Professor Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and rector of the Academy of Social Sciences, by Alicja Matynia-Bonik: "We Need a Lance, Not an Ax"; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Matynia-Bonik: Ideology is a word that has become generalized and devoid of meaning. Restoring to this word its original value is immensely important. It seems that appropriate conditions must be met before we can speak of an authentic ideology and not an apparent one.

In your opinion, how can universal authentic ideology be achieved in the party?

Orzechowski: The road to achieving authentic ideology leads via the restoration of full consensus between ideas and deeds and between theory and practice, which is possible to achieve. Ideology cannot be a collection of abstract schemes or assessments and programs that are removed from reality. Ideology cannot ignore what is happening around us, and it cannot ignore development trends. It cannot pass over an objective analysis of society together with its structure, aims, aspirations, and awareness. This road also leads via a close, daily contact between centers of political and ideological leadership and the real problems facing working people, society, and individual groups of society. The road to authentic ideology also leads via a formulation of aims, tasks, and development trends for the state and nation that agree with the objective needs and social interests of working people and the workers class. Ideology cannot be a tool for propaganda like justification of current decisions in various spheres of political life. It should be a source of these very decisions.

All I have said can be summed up: The word should suit the deed, and the deed ought to have its source in the word, in the idea, and in the supreme values that lie at the roots of our system.

Matynia-Bonik: The departure of ideas from reality has also had a negative influence on the shaping of ideology. Verbalism has spread. The idea of the party has lost influence. At the same time, institutions and media conveying different contents have also increased their influence. Has the party adapted its methods of ideological influence to this situation?

Orzechowski: This is a long-term process meant to take years, even generations. That is why today we can only discuss certain trends and new phenomena taking shape. It is a process occurring during an ideological confrontation.

Forms of shaping ideological attitudes are beginning to adapt to the times and conditions in which we live. We realize that society is varied as far as class and world outlook are concerned, and that it has certain experiences behind it. Thus, any actively designed to propagate socialist ideology and shape awareness and attitudes must take these differences into account and apply suitable methods of influence toward every social group. We realize that the shaping of attitudes must be performed in the proper way: through dialogue, discussions, exchanges of views, and the presentation of arguments. Awareness is such a delicate area that the appropriate instruments must be applied when shaping it. To use a metaphor, we need a lance and not an ax.

Matynia-Bonik: Over the past 40 years, an intelligentsia has emerged in Poland that originates from the common people. The Polish intelligentsia has always had a great opinion-forming influence, especially those representatives of it who use pens and words, who educate, and who determine the course of scientific progrsss. Today this social stratum is torn by profound discrepancies and rifts. How does the party intend to regain this social force?

Orzechowski: The question is important. It seems to me that there are several conditions necessary to regain those who are still standing on the sidelines. These conditions are tolerance and an understanding for the intelligentsia's current situation. I mean its indecision, doubts, errors, and vacillation caused by the weight of its experience gained from the past. This is a social group with a specific nature. Creative thought is its distinguishing feature. That is why it needs tolerance. Centers of authority do display this tolerance. The second important condition is to respect creative freedom, which may be restricted only by political principles.

I believe the road to gaining the intelligentsia also leads via a firm definition of its goals, tasks, and duties toward society and the nation. This particularly important today, at a time when Poland must catch up with other countries and regain the ground that has been lost. Huge tasks await the intelligentsia as far as the creation of new technology, technical progress, and scientific development are concerned. The formulation of tasks and expectations vis-a-vis the intelligentsia by centers of leadership, thus indicating the intelligentsia's huge social value, is also a way of gaining the intelligentsia. This should also be accompanied by the creation of essential conditions. The development of science, culture, and technology requires huge outlay. What is possible must be done.

Matynia-Bonik: Does the creation of the PZPR Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences present an opportunity to prepare intellectual cadres who will have a creative influence on the development of socialism and its ideology?

Orzechowski: It does. The opportunity may be fully used and then wasted, or not fully used. Our own impatience is a danger which may cause this opportunity to be wasted. A new institution is emerging, and everyone expects it to bring salutary results tomorrow. Yet this is a myth. Our own experiences, and I have in mind, above all, the Jagiellonian University, plus the experiences of the whole of Europe, show that the creation of a higher educational institution of the appropriate standard requires decades. Training a high-class scientific specialist, from an assistant lecturer up to a professor, takes an average of 20 years.

Matynia-Bonik: What are the chances of success based on?

Orzechowski: On the fact that we have made a very sober and realistic assessment of the party's scientific research and intellectual base. Tasks have been formulated which stem from life's real needs -- for example, research into the workers class. We speak of a leading class and of a leadership force in our society, and yet from a scientific point of view this is terra incognita [preceding two words in Latin]. We do not have a clear, justified answer to the question of who is a worker today. The same applies to questions involving the social structure. For example, what is the great industrial workers class? Is it the class that works in key industrial enterprises, or is it the class with a long employment record, workers traditions, and knowledge of its own part in the struggle for the country's independence and for a socialist Poland? This is only one example.

The chance is also based on the fact that the academy's aim is to unite the efforts of various Marxist milieus in Poland by conducting research designed to propagate our experiences and thus create a basis for current political practice and a basis for forecasting our development. The academy has an opportunity to exert influence on all spheres of our lives in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of socialist ideology to a greater extent than ever before. The academy desires to be a truly creative body, one which bears ideological, scientific, and intellectual inspiration, and one which presents the intellectual values of Marxism not only to specialists, but also to broader circles of the Polish intelligentsia. It also wants to be a place where the best intellectual forces of the workers class can assimilate knowledge and join the ranks of the creative intelligentsia. The academy will maintain broad contacts with Marxist bodies in Europe and the world.

Matynia-Bonik: What role has the party's ideological-programmatic declaration played in encouraging ideological discussion, and what conclusions have been drawn from it?

Orzechowski: The declaration is becoming a document that defines the basic value of our movement -- socialism -- and that defines the party's chief tasks until the next congress. It is a document which, in the reality of the new situation that was not foreseen at the ninth congress, adapts the basic principles, slogans, goals, and tasks formed by the ninth congress to the new historical conditions of today. In this sense it is a bridge between the resolution of the ninth congress and the party's future program. From this point of view, it ought to be included among the great historic documents of our movement, documents which also include the first program of Polish socialists in 1878, the manifesto of the founding congress of the Communist Workers Party of Poland in 1918, the 1943 declaration by the Polish Workers Party entitled "What We Are Fighting For," and the ideological declaration by the unifying congress in 1948. It will go down in history as a document which has defined the party's character and tasks during its most difficult period. The declaration will turn out to be very useful during work on the future program, especially during work on those parts of the program that concern awareness and attitudes.

Matynia-Bonik: So what is the line of thought in the future party ideological program that is being prepared?

Orzechowski: It is difficult to answer this question today because work on the program is still in progress. There will be general discussion on the program. It is certain that the underlying thought in the program is the fact that the role of awareness will rise in line with our development. It is the awareness and attitudes of people that will determine to an increasing extent economic progress and Poland's sociopolitical development. The process of socioeconomic and sociopolitical changes will also mean the creation of a new type of person, a person transformed by the energetic participation in building People's Poland on the threshold of the 21st century.

BRIEFS

PRC NAVIGATION RELATIONS -- Warsaw, Sept. 15 -- A delegation from the Chinese Ministry of Transport, headed by Vice-Minister Zheng Guangdi, attended a meeting of shareholders of the Polish-Chinese Chipolbrok Navigation Company. While in Poland, the delegation visited navigation enterprises, shipyards, ports and the Cegielski engineering works in Poznan. Vice-Minister Zheng Guangdi was received by Minister-Head of the Office for Maritime Economy Jerzy Korzonek. The two expressed the conviction that bilateral economic relations in the field of navigation will continue to develop in a favourable way. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 15 Sep 84 LD]

NUCLEAR POWER CONTRACTS SIGNED -- In Plzen, where Soviet-design-based reactors for nuclear power stations in the CSSR and other CEMA member-countries are built, Polish-Czechoslovak contracts concerning capital expenditure deliveries for the nuclear power industry have been signed. The value of the contracts exceeds R185 million. Among others, the delivery of four reactors for Poland's first nuclear power station in Zarnowiec is envisaged. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 15 Sep 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGES TO WORLD LEADERS

Congratulates Mengistu

AU141340 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee, Addis Ababa:

On the occasion of your being elected in the high function as general secretary of the WPE Central Committee, I convey to you warm greetings and wishes for success in implementing the objectives established by the constituent congress of the party.

I express my conviction that the good relations of friendship between our peoples, parties, and countries will further develop in accordance with our common interests, the cause of independence, progress, socialism, and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

Sends National Day Greetings

AU141342 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, general secretary of the Central Committee, and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, Addis Ababa:

On the occasion of Socialist Ethiopia's national day, on behalf of the Romanian people and government, and on my own behalf, I convey to you cordial greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness and peace, prosperity, and progress to the friendly Ethiopian people.

I express my belief that, acting for the implementation of the agreements worked out on the occasion of the meetings we have had, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Socialist Ethiopia will develop even more for the benefit of our countries and peoples, the cause of peace, cooperation, and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Guinea-Bissau Anniversary Noted

AU141329 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Brigadier General Joao Bernardo Vieira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde and president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau:

On the occasion of the anniversary of your country's national day, I convey to you warm greetings and best wishes.

I express my conviction that the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our parties and countries will develop more and more.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Birthday Greetings to Sukrija

AU141327 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

Your birthday offers me the pleasant opportunity of conveying to you warm greetings and best wishes for health and ever greater successes in implementing the LCY policy of building socialism in your fatherland.

I am convinced that the good relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the LCY and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SFRY will continuously expand and deepen in the interest of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples, and the cause of socialism, peace, security, and national independence, international understanding and cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

BRIEFS

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW ENVOYS -- Bucharest AGERPRES 18/09/1984 -- On Tuesday, September 18, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Abdenour Bekka, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in Bucharest. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 18 Sep 84 AU] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/09/1984 -- On September 18, the Romanian head of state Nicolae Ceausescu received Lyle E. Williams who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago in Bucharest. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 18 Sep 84 AU]

NEW BILL TO REDUCE FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISES

LD182058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1036 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 18 (TANJUG) -- Many among Yugoslavia's 1,267 economic organizations authorized for import and export will soon have to do something else. In preparation is a bill on the turnover of goods and services which, under much more rigorous criteria than so far, will permit that import-export enterprises be registered. The precondition for doing so is that they meet the high requirements of economic efficiency.

Reasons for this "deep cut" are to be found, first of all, in the existence of many small foreign-trade representations that almost cost more than they earn, and this because domestic enterprises compete with one another on foreign markets.

By illustration's sake it should be said that 350 from among Yugoslavia's 1,267 foreign-trade enterprises account for even 83 percent of Yugoslavia's exports and for 81 percent of its imports. Something like this is with 1,088 foreign-trade representations abroad. A majority among them almost is not capable of covering their costs through their earnings.

The new bill will exclude the exports of the same goods through two channels: by way of foreign-trade enterprises and by way of representations of producers. Rationalisation, effectiveness at work at least at the level of the world average and high business-making spirit are the law's goals. To be found among the most important goals of Yugoslavia's foreign-trade enterprises and representations integrated along self-management lines is that their costs be lower than their earnings.

BULGARIAN REVISION OF WWII HISTORY VIEWED

AU162033 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 84 p 4

[Bosko Nacevski article: "Celebrations and Suppression"]

[Excerpts] Neighboring Bulgaria celebrates today the 40th liberation anniversary, which modern Bulgarian historiography calls "the 9 September Socialist Revolution."

With almost no less pomposity and noise than 3 years ago, when our eastern neighbor celebrated a jubilee called "13 centuries of the Bulgarian state," Sofia this time celebrates the anniversary of the "Patriotic War, September-November 1944," a period which the Bulgarian historians characterize as "the entry into the era of socialism and communism."

There is no doubt that socialist Bulgaria in the past 4 decades made great strides in its socialist development. However, there are some things which, even if they are said or written on the occasion of such an important jubilee, cannot because of their absurdity be placed within the realm of the acceptable and realistic.

A Different Dimension of Truth

Even a fleeting glance at the pages of the dailies and periodicals will make you notice a tendency in the hot and pounding propaganda machinery to obfuscate historical facts, particularly the place and role of Bulgaria during World War II.

According to what has been offered to the Bulgarian citizen in the interpretation and presentation of his country's role in the last world conflagration, it is obvious that strict censorship has not allowed a single word that would reveal, especially to the young generation, at least a part of the carefully guarded secret that Bulgaria had been a faithful, obedient, and consistent ally of the Third Reich from the beginning and almost to the end of the war.

For those who know the pages of recent Bulgarian history a little better and who do not succumb to euphoric and forced formulations, improvisations, and cosmetic preparations which daily politics applies to the face of history, it is not secret that the September upheaval of 1944, which in the terminology of the Bulgarian historiography later evolved into a "socialist revolution," lasted only a few days.

Historians have been making exceptional efforts in searching for a formula which would impart a different dimension to the role of Bulgaria in World War II. They have gone so far that some recent publications have launched a thesis which aims at equating, at least for the domestic consumer, the place and the role of the BCP with the place and the role which the Communist Party of Yugoslavia had in World War II.

The latest works by Bulgarian historians, which are undoubtedly backed by official policy, call the occupation of parts of Macedonia, Serbia, and Greece in World War II by the Bulgarian Army "establishment of Bulgarian Administration" or "a move of national unification of Bulgarian lands." In other words, according to present Sofia interpretations, the fascist Bulgarian Army, which played the role of Hilter's gendarme in the Balkans, had a "liberating role."

LCY PRESIDIUM ON TASKS IN IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

LD182259 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- Today in Belgrade, the LCY Central Committee Presidium held a session chaired by Ali Sukrija. The Presidium considered topical tasks in the ideological struggle waged by the LC and the activity of indiviuduals and groups from antisocialist and self-management positions. The introductory reports were submitted by Kiro Hadzivasilev and Miljan Radovic.

Reportedly, the Presidium again pointed out the importance and topicality of the assessments made and attitudes adopted by the fifth and sixth LCY Central Committee sessions and of its own conclusions of 29 May this year on ways of promoting the LC's activity in the sphere of ideological and theoretical work.

The Presidium judged that the ideological struggle has become more complex in the period since the 12th LCY Congress owing to acute social contradictions and conflicts taking place in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management and for the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. Further steps forward in the development of socialist self-management call for a consistent commitment to the realization of this program. Of exceptional importance in our work for an even more successful development of the strategic orientations of revolution and for exposing the deeper causes of contradictions and problems of social development and identification of mistakes and shortcomings in our work are the working people's criticism and suggestions and their experience and initiatives inspired by the daily struggle in self-management organs, delegate assemblies, and local communities.

Such creative criticism must constantly be strengthened by the League of Communists. The all-party debate on the 13th LCY Central Committee draft conclusions is an opportunity to reaffirm and encourage concrete sociopolitical action.

At the session it was stressed that the main aim of all the LC's efforts is the further development of the socialist revolution and the strengthening of its ideopolitical role and of the LC's unity in the struggle which, together with all the socialist forces, is being waged for the realization of fundamental social programs and thereby also its own program policies, for overcoming contradictions in the development of society, breaking down resistance to antisocialist and antiself-management forces, and for overcoming the subjective obstacles encountered on this path in society and even in the LC ranks.

In the whole of its activity the LC must seek and be able to take an ative role in the democratic forms of the socialist self-managing political system. In order to render itself fully capable of such activity, the LC must resolutely overcome its own ideological, organizational, and cadre shortcomings and the manifestations of disunity pointed out at the 13th LCY Central Committee session. To this end the LC must defeat opportunism, passivity, and wavering in its own ranks.

The LC forces in any environment have the duty, are called upon and, in view of the need for a broad and more comprehensive insight, are best qualified to objectively grasp and assess the ideological phenomena which confront them directly. In the course of doing so they are dutybound to adhere to the general line, principles, attitudes, and criteria valid for the whole of the LCY.

The duty of every LC organization to devote itself primarily to the problems of its own environment does not exclude but in fact presupposes the need for individual LC organizations in the republics and provinces to keep drawing attention within the framework of their mutual relations and their contacts with the LCY Central Committee to specific phenomena in other environments and warn against them if they consider that these phenomena are of a broader or general importance or that they have been overlooked and that we have adopted a passive attitude toward them.

Of vital importance in all this is the LC's responsibility, in particular its presidiums, commissions, and working bodies concerned with ideotheoretical work, information, and ideological struggle of the LC for striving more fully than up to now to take concrete initiatives, harmonize and coordinate individual actions of common interest, and more actively involve itself in the processes of the realization of a uniform policy in the ideological struggle of the LCY.

The Presidium stressed that it is indispensable that the LC carry on in a more organized manner with the systematic elucidation of the unsolved ideological problems encountered in our present development stage in order to minimize the possibility of interpreting them in different ways and in order to ensure greater unity and effectiveness of the LC's activity.

It is necessary for the LC to constantly conduct and encourage the broadest activities with the aim of resolutely and publicly opposing various hostile ideologies which spread bourgeois, nationalist, and etatist-centralist concepts of social development. The hostile attacks are become increasingly more open, better organized, and more aggressive.

Those who take part in them are individuals and groups who, for a long time now, have been opposed to the policy of the LCY and of our society and who advocate a bourgeois-type political pluralism and multiparty system or etatist monopolism, national hegemonism or separatism, technocratic liberalism, consolidation of group-property or private property relations, or even open anticommunism. Attacks are made on the foundations of the federal social system laid by the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia and on socialist self-management and the leading role of working class in our society. We are also confronted by direct attacks on the LCY and in this connection efforts are made to discredit the contribution and role of Comrade Tito and individual prominent revolutionaries and the entire struggle of the LCY and its policy and achievements. Also active along these lines are the clericonationalist circles, who are trying to present themselves as the only protectors and guardians of national heritage, culture, and specific national characteristics.

The activity of public organs of the press represents a significant and integral part of the broad sociopolitical action of the LC in its effort to oppose the exponents of antisocialist and antiself-management tendencies. However, despite this, negative tendencies are also manifesting themselves in the editorial policy of individual organs of the press, especially journals and particularly in some of the publishing houses. Consequently, the responsibility of Communists in the organs of the press and their publishing and programming boards must be even more pronounced in the form of their active participation in the contribution to the realization of the LC's policy.

In all environments a resolute and uncompromising end must be put to all those attacks and actions which are of a counterrevolutionary nature and which seek to discredit and threaten the fundamental achievements of the revolutionary struggle of Yugoslav Communists -- brotherhood, unity, and equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the federal social order, socialist self-management, nonaligned and independent policy, and the integrity of the country. Any attack on these achievements represents an attack on the class foundations of the social order and on the democratic rights and position of the working people. The LCY proceeds from the assumption that it is a duty of the competent organs to adopt the appropriate sanctions against such activities in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

The organizations and organs of the LC should act by motivating the broadest socialist self-managing forces and the entire potential of the cultural scientific and artistic creative workers. In attaining the aim of its ideological struggle, the LC proceeds from the working people's orientation and their interest in the development of the system of socialist self-management.

In summing up the results of the LCY organization debates as well as the latest positive and negative experiences in the efforts to overcome the manifested weaknesses, the Presidium once again emphasized the need to implement faster and more resolutely the conclusions on promoting the LC activity in the sphere of ideological and theoretical work.

The Presidium decided to hold the next, the 14th, Central Committee session on 16 October this year. On that occasion, the LCY Central Committee will discuss the implementation of the economic policy in 1984 and determine the LC tasks in adopting and implementing the economic policy for next year.

The Presidium adopted the platform for the talks to be held with Alvaro Cunhal, PCP secretary general, who is to pay a visit to the LCY in September, and the platform for the visit which Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will pay the PCI at the end of the month.

The report by Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the Constituent Congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and on the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the revolution in Ethiopia, which he attended as LCY representative, was also adopted.

The Presidium formed a committee to mark the 60th anniversary of the paper KOMUNIST. Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was appointed chairman of the committee.

MARINC ON OPPOSITION ACTIVITIES, JOURNALISTS

AU182100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 84 p 4

[A. Dvorsak report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 13 Sep -- "I often hear the question in public: Why is the LC concerned with itself precisely at this moment, why do LC observers discuss the unity of aims and ideas? We may reply that these discussions have begun because a social need is present and because the vanguard role of the LC in the present situation is a very topical question. The realization of the LC role is a condition for the development of society and of socialist self-management, and at the same time a condition for attaining the goals of and for the implementation of the Long-Term Stabilization Program," Andrej Marinc, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, pointed out in his talks today with representatives of public information media.

We note that the approaches to the implementation of the Long-Term Stabilization Program still differ, that in some communities there is still considerable resistance and many partial, localist interests which run counter to the common aims of our society. The stabilization aims are being realized too slowly in some places.

The activities of the so-called opposition have been strengthening lately, anticommunism has been reviving, and some individuals have been offering unacceptable political alternatives, ranging from bourgeois parliamentarism to real socialism and a firm-hand policy. What they have in common is their rightist views which are also manifested in traditional Slovene clericalism. Various hegemonist, separatist, and nationalist ideas are also surfacing, and they are very dangerous in our multinational area. Therefore all those who are poisoning the climate among the citizens, especially the young people, must be called to account and one must struggle against them in an appropriate way. One must enter into polemics and appear in public with good arguments against the enemies of our social system; those who attack the achievements of our society and revolution should be prosecuted by public security and juridical organs.

Andrej Marinc spoke about the activities of journalists and pointed out that they are linked with the interests of the workers class.

Some journalists struggle for "democracy" and liberalism, but at the same time they behave in an anarchistic way. They form groups and put themselves in the role of the only proper arbiter who knows everything and who is the only one right. They also pose the dilemma of being either alternative or proregime journalists, but they are not aware that all journalists should work only for the benefit of the workers class and that therefore there can be no such dilemma.

PASIC 'CRITICALLY REEXAMINES' PARITY PRINCIPLE

Part Four

AU181735 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 84 p 6

[Fourth part of Prof Najdan Pasic article: "Critical Reexaminations: Distorting Important Principles"]

[Excerpts] In its aggressive approach, "decentralized" (or "polycentric") statism tends to completely enclose science within the territorial borders of its jurisdiction and harness it to the carriage of its politicized interests and ambitions to whatever extent and at whatever times it finds this suitable. The centralized forms of bureaucratic tutelage over science (over which no tears should be shed) have not in fact been abolished, but only transferred into narrower territorial limits.

Basis of Unity

If there is no conscious and organized opposition to these tendencies, both in words and in deeds, if they gain wider proportions, legitimacy and even support, then the feudal past returns and "communal," "regional," and "republican-provincial" science become our reality. And here is a direct consequence of such a situation: a considerable reduction of the possibility of "relying on one's own forces" in a sphere that is of vital importance both for the economy and for social development as a whole.

What is worse and what should worry us the most is that a way of thinking has acquired roots and a "right to exist" that not only tacitly tolerates all those phenomena and modes of conduct that pull toward disintegration and territorial encapsulation, damaging to all, but accepts them as something completely "normal" and even justifies them as a positive result of the self-managing transformation of the Yugoslav federation!

Preserves That Are Difficult To Enter

Nobody even asks what it means when we can no longer organize and bring to completion any serious all-Yugoslav macroresearch in the field of socioeconomic and political relations (which would presuppose the existence of a unified research team and unified methodology). Since with respect to scientific research Yugoslav territory is divided into special "preserves" that are difficult to enter from outside, special republican and provincial research teams are formed which have (or do not have!) special republican or provincial financial sources. Agreeing upon the use of a unified technology almost has the character of interstate negotiations; therefore, stands regarding some issues are unified, while regarding others everybody does whatever they want. Behind all this there is a certain basic interrepublican agreement but, as experience shows, it has no binding force. Finally, a lot of money is spent, and in relation to this sum results are relatively small and data impossible to compare, which greatly reduces the scientific and practical value of the entire undertaking.

The history of the widely planned research of the delegate system, especially of the elections for delegate assemblies, offers plenty of material for thinking about all these problems. It is clear how useful it would be to have reliable, scientifically elaborated empirical data on relations and institutions that form the backbone of the unified bases of the political system. However, such results were nevertheless not acquired, and what was acquired was little used.

No one who takes seriously and accepts the principles of full national equality and freedom on which the Yugoslav federal community is based and on which alone it can exist, can bring into question the direct participation and key role of republican and provincial organs in all fields of the realization of common interests in the federation, especially in the fields belonging to the sphere of national culture (and here, of course, science also belongs). However, this in no way means that in the name of some guarantees of national equality, simply and rigidly interpreted, one can neglect or even totally ignore these essential class and national interests that are connected with the efficient and effective organization of common duties and functions in the federation as a whole -- that is, on Yugoslavia's entire economic and social territory.

Consequences That One Often Fails to Consider

In realizing common interests in the federation in the field of science, or in any other field, there should be no taboo topics or organizational principles the implementation of which one cannot critically discuss and whose practice cannot be changed. The principle of parity in composition of political and other organs and bodies in the federation, however justified and significant, cannot be implemented one-sidely and stereotypically without provoking a series of unfavorable consequences. If this is done beyond limits that are clearly drawn in the Constitution, and in a way that means neglecting or pushing to the background all other criteria (knowledge, professionalism, proven skills, ideological orientation, and the like), then one inevitably steps beyond the point at which the principle is essentially distorted, and therefore what should be the guarantee of regional and national equality becomes an instrument of strengthening the bureaucratic monoply of representing special regional or national interests. This yields considerable arbitrary political power and influence.

It is precisely because the principle of parity (as well as the principle of obligatory consensus, for that matter) is being distorted more and more in the said manner, that its unconditioned and universal implementation is more and more persistently and resolutely being insisted upon. Any attempt at and even inclination toward critical consideration of this is received and qualified as an attack against the very bases of national equality and a plea for unitarism. The discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session is an appropriate and logical place to discuss without fear, among other things, these issues. For the distortions to which absolutizing the principle on equal representation of republics and provinces -- applied not only to federal organs (SFRY Assembly, SFRY Presidency, the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, and the Federal Executive Council insofar as it is elected by the Assembly), but also to all other bodies, state or nonstate ones, that are formed at the federal level, including voluntary associations of any kind -- can bring into question the logic and rationality of this otherwise necessary principle, can have some undesirable consequences, even greater ones than is usually thought.

Part Five

AU181951 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 84 p 6

[Fifth and last part of Prof Dr Najdan Pasic article: "Critical Reexaminations: Territorially Limited Thought"]

[Excerpts] It is not without significance for either the federation or any other sociopolitical community whether available cadre potentials are optimally used in carrying out professional and other functions and social activities or whether the decisive influence in the selection and election to responsible duties which demand knowledge and professionalism is accorded to equal territorial representation, and all other criteria are only secondarily taken into consideration.

It is not an insignificant question to ask what remains of democracy based on the pluralism of self-managing interests if the rule is established through practice that executive administrative organs of sociopolitical organizations have the right to decide, on the basis of party representation formulas, the composition of all councils, commissions, working groups and subgroups, and other bodies set up for the purpose of decisionmaking or preparing decisions on all problems and all affairs of interest to the community at large. Does such a practice not lead directly to a politicization of interests and to covert or overt substitution of arrangements among political forums for self-managing delegate harmonization of interests?

Above all, a Scientific Worker Must Not Be a Zealous Advocate of Partial Interests

These problems are characteristic not only for the sphere of political decisionmaking in the narrow sense of the word, but also for all other spheres of social activities including science, scientific research work, and the utilization of scientific results and findings in practice.

If a scientific worker, researcher, or expert in a certain field is placed in a respective working body or is omitted from it primarily because of a territorial and national "representation formula," the decision on which had been made by a respective political forum or organ of authority, this must influence his behavior and his attitude toward the task obtained. Can one wonder that the positions and opinions in working bodies faithfully reflect the various views and the differing political demands manifested in respective political and state organs, and that convincing "expert" explanations and reasons have been found for every large failed investment project to which political forums had given their blessing?

Experience shows that a rigid, stereotyped application of the externally imposed formulas and parities in the field of scientific activity can also be a factor in territorial encapsulation in the ideological field and in strengthening bureaucratic-pragmatic pressure on science.

Responsible for the overall social development, the LC must conduct an energetic struggle precisely for a self-managing position of science, for this is an essential prerequisite and component part in the implementation of its own leading role in society. By rejecting administrative tutelage over science, the LC does not opt for neutrality and noninvolvement regarding this extremely important field of social work and creativity. This would be a great liberal error, a dangerous concession to the antiself-managing ideological currents.

The LC must exercise its decisive influence in the sphere of scientific activities through its theoretical leadership, a constant creative development of Marxist theory which derives its strength and vitality from revolutionary practice and a practical struggle for a socialist self-managing transformation of society.

Is such an orientation realistic and implementable in practice? Our own experience shows that it is: Despite bureaucratic and liberal vacillations and deviations from the party's attitude toward science as determined in its program, the theoretical leadership of the LC during the past few decades has made it possible for our social sciences (in contrast to those in some other socialist countries) to emerge from their early epigonic position and make significant original contributions to the general pool of Marxist political and social theory.

CROAT BODY DEBATES SOVIET TRADE, RELIGIOUS PRESS

LD182233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, today chaired a session of the Executive Council at which he reported to its members on his visit to the Soviet Union, where he held successful talks with high-ranking Soviet leaders on the expansion and further intensification of cooperation between the economy of the SR of Croatia and the Soviet union within the framework of Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations. It was announced that during these talks possibilities were considered for expanding commodity exchange and industrial cooperation in the fields of shipbuilding, the electrical, electronics, chemical and petrochemical industries, and the agro-industrial field. It was also noted that numerous work organizations from our republic had earned great prestige in Soviet economic circles on the basis of existing business arrangements. The Executive Council stressed that the highest quality forms of cooperation with the Soviet economy should continue to be promoted on this basis and with the fuller utilization of our high production capacities and experience.

The current trends in the fields of energy, agriculture, and tourism were also discussed at today's session. Considering a report on the religious press as a factor of the information propaganda activity of the religious communities, which was prepared by the republican committee for information, Executive Council members stressed in the discussion that the religious hierarchies' ambitions and their attitude to society were deeply at odds with the positive attitude of the mass of believers to our socialist community. Ignoring the constitutionally and clearly legally defined position of the religious communities -- and thus also ignoring the full religious freedom and freedom to believe -- certain dignitaries in the church hierarchy have even bigger ambitions: to extend the activities of the church to the affairs of society as a whole in such a way that the church is a partner of government and social institutions. These and numerous other unacceptable tendencies naturally manifest themselves on the pages of the religious newspapers as well.

Endorsing the report, Executive Council members stressed the need for the consistent implementation in our social practice of the constitutional principle underlying the attitude toward the religious communities and thereby also toward their newspapers, while at the same time resolutely opposing all the formulas to bypass the Constitution and the law in the work of the religious communities.

PALILULA LC ANNOUNCES EXPULSION OF EDITOR

LD182311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- The presidium of the Palilula Municipal LC Committee is reported to have discussed and established at its session today the nature and degree of the ideopolitical responsibility of Gojko Tesic, former chief and responsible editor of KNJIZEVNA REC, because of his ideologically unacceptable views which are contrary to LCY policy and which were published in a triple issue (No 248-250) of KNJIZEVNA REC.

Having been briefed extensively on the debate held by the basic LC organization and on the material published, the presidium of the Palilula Municipal LC Committee reached the unanimous decision and assessment that Gojko Tesic had come into conflict with the program goals, ideopolitical platform, and statutory norms of the LCY because, as editor, he had published materials which openly displayed anti-Marxist views, questioned the nature of the national liberation struggle, and denigrated the results of socialist self-management and democratic development in our society.

In ascertaining the degree of Tesic's ideopolitical responsibility, the presidium of the Palilula Municipal LC Committee also bore in mind the fact that recently, due to his editorial mistakes, the basic organization of the LC had issued an ideopolitical warning to him.

The presidium noted that Gojko Tesic, once the debate on his ideopolitcal responsibility had begun, left the LC and turned in his party card, at which time his membership in the LCY ceased. However, in line with the statutory norms and bearing in mind the nature and degree of his responsibility, the presidium decided that there was no place for Gojko Tesic in the LC and that it would have decided to expel him from the LCY in any case.

LC WARNS KOSOVO INFORMATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

LD152047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Pristina, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- At its meeting yesterday the basic LC organization of the provincial committee for information discussed the report of the Decani Municipal LC Committee in connection with a number of LC members, including Ismailj Berisa, chairman of the provincial committee for information, having gone to express condolences in connection with the death of the father of a person who had been sentenced for counter-revolutionary activity. In illuminating the circumstances which led to Ismailj Nerisa having expressed his condolences to the relatives, the statement noted that he did not know the deceased nor his convicted daughter and that he had been motivated to express his condolences exclusively by family reasons. Despite the fact that the basic LC organizations of the provincial committee for information has been acquainted about the deceased, in the process of differentation, having condemned the counterrevolutionary events of 1981, the meeting noted that Berisa's action had caused certain political harm because the daughter of the deceased had acted from enemy positions for which she had been sentenced.

Taking into account the sociopolitical juncture at which this happened and Ismailj Berisa's sociopolitical functions, as well as the assessments of the Decani LC Municipal Committee on this case, the basic LC organization of the provincial committee for information pronounced the ideopolitical measure, that is, the warning, also against Berisa. In weighing up the responsibility and pronouncing the measure, members of the LC organization of the provincial committee for information bore in mind Ismailj Berisa's self-critical attitude and his consistent commitment to the stabilization of the sociopolitical and security situation in this municipality and farther afield, as well as the results achieved by the committee in its work and activity, the statement says in conclusion.

CPSU STUDY DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD182338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- Miroslav Terzan, assistant secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had initial talks today with a CPSU study delegation headed by Petr Luchinskiy, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

The visit of the CPSU study delegation, which arrived in our country today, is taking place within the framework of the LCY-CPSU cooperation program. The delegation's aim is to learn about the basic directions and forms of ideological work done by the LCY in the light of the 12th LCY Congress decisions.

DELEGATE DEPARTS FOR CEMA EXECUTIVE SESSION

LD180856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0758 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and permanent SFRY representative to CEMA, left today for the 111th session of the CEMA Executive Committee. The session will discuss a number of issues on the basis of the agreements between the SRFY and CEMA, for the information of both sides.

SUKRIJA CONGRATULATES MENGISTU ON ELECTION

LD150627 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent congratulations to Mengistu Haile Mariam on his election as secretary general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE].

Among other things, the congratulations express the conviction that the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the WPE and the two nonaligned countries will continue to develop in the interest of strengthening friendship between the people of Yugoslavia and Ethiopia, and peace, social progress and socialism in the world as well as in the interest of achieving the goals of the Nonaligned Movement in international relations.

VIDIC, GDR ENVOY DISCUSS LCY-SED COOPERATION

LD171244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, received Ralf Hartmann, GDR ambassador to the SRFY, today. They discussed further promotion of cooperation between the LCY and the SED within the framework of the existing program, and some topical questions concerning the activity of the world workers' movement in its struggle for peace and constructive international cooperation.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH TURKEY BEGIN

LD182125 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Turkey have stated readiness to promote mutual economic cooperation. During their talk today, Tuesday, Yugoslav Government member and Chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications Mustafa Pljakic and Turkish Minister of Transport and Communications Veusel Atosoy devoted special attention to possibilities for putting to a better use railways and roads through the two countries and resolving some questions of maritime, air and combined transport.

The Turkish minister is on a several-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

TALKS HELD WITH CUBAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

LD172147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mustafa Pljakic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications, had talks today with Pedro Quelmes, the Cuban minister of communications. They made a positive assessment of the cooperation so far in the sphere of posts and telecommunications. Pedro Quemes also visited today the SFRY telecommunications headquarters where he discussed with Vicic Cagorovic, president of the management board, and his associates, the possibilities for further cooperation by telecommunications organizations of the two countries.

PLANINC, OTHER LEADERS MEET VISITING INDONESIANS

LD182217 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1753 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 18 (TANJUG) -- The situation in the world, the activities of non-aligned countries and bilateral cooperation were in the focus of the Yugoslav-Indonesian talks held here today, Tuesday. An Indonesian parliamentary delegation, headed by House of Representatives Deputy Sepaker Al Haj Amir Murtono, is on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

The delegation today held talks with Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dusan Alimpic, Presidency of Yugoslavia member Branko Mikulic, Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and President of the Yugoslav Social Council for International Relations Mirko Ostojic. In the talks, emphasis was placed on the need for even closer cooperation between the two countries in the Movement of Non-alignment, among whose founders Yugoslavia and Indonesia are, for an all-round promotion of economic cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries and for stronger economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Indonesia.

JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES IN CYPRUS 18 SEPTEMBER

For Nicosia coverage of the visit by Borislav Krajina, federal secretary for justice and organization of the federal administration, to Cyprus and his meeting with Cypriot Justice Minister Kliridhis, see the Cyprus section of the 19 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REVIEW OF HODZA BOOK ON ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

Part Three

LD120313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0614 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Part three of review by D.J. Jevtic of Hajredin Hodza's book on the Albanian national question and Yugoslav-Albanian relations]

[Text] [no dateline as received] Albanian Stalinists usually ignore the historical facts and events which have brought the Albanian people closer to their neighbors and other peoples. Indeed, the Stalinist propaganda, guided by the wish to set Albania apart from the outside world, creates and stimulates an atmosphere of terror and of the Albanian people's isolation from other neighboring peoples, Dr Hajredin Hodza stresses in his book, which came off the press recently.

Recalling that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania cooperates primarily with minority extremist, so-called Marxist-Leninist groups, which command no political influence in their countries, and that with the total seclusion of the Albanian people Enver Hoxha in fact fell back on nationalist and isolationist positions, completely separating the Albanian people from others, the author concludes that the Albanian nationalism which Enver Hoxha encourages has done the most harm to the Albanian people themselves.

One of the orientations contained in the extreme nationalism and irredentism in Albania is the use and manipulation of the Albanian people's historical past and a reliance on national romanticism in order to indoctrinate the young generation. In its manipulation of the issue of Albania's unification, with the concommitant territorial pretensions toward Yugoslavia, and the maximum use of the "Kosovo question," Enver Hoxha's Stalinist nationalism is assuming the most extreme and dangerous form possible regarding the worsening of Yugosla-Albanian relations and peace in the Balkans.

Albanian irredentism was based and remains based on the desire to annex Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia where Albanians live by means of the forcible alteration of the borders of Yugoslavia and Albania. Previously, it also rested on territorial pretensions towards (Chameria) in Greece. However, following the elimination of the majority of Albanians in that area, the Albanian Stalinists "gave up Chameria." As state frontiers are not altered without war or bloodshed, Albanian irredentism is especially oriented towards the realization of its reactionary goals in Kosova primarily through extremist disorders and revolt, and also the useof force. Although it sometimes varies in certain cases for tactical reasons, Enver Hoxha's essential and strategic goal, which he decided while still a young man, is irredentism and the alteration of the borders between Yugoslavia and Albania by means of pressure and the bloodshed of the two countries' peoples.

Professor Hajredin Hodza devotes a separate chapter in his political study to Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation over the last few years, up to 1981. The policy of Enver Hoxha and his followers has been unpricipled, dishonest, and obsessed with nationalism and irredentism. Enver Hoxha is afraid of self-managing socialism. He used the counter-revolutionary events in Kosovo in order, through full support for Albanian nationalism and irredentism, to impose on both Yugoslavia and Kosovo a break in cultural and educational relations, and in contacts between people and ideas in the two countries.

Why did Enver Hoxha support the demonstrations in Kosovo, the author asks himself. He and his like-minded fellows always appear as the self-styled tutors of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and attempt to manipulate Kosovo. However, it is interesting that Enver Hoxha and his Stalinists described the nationalist demonstrations of 1968 as harmful to the quality and national consolidation of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, and expressed "regret through internal channels" to the Yugoslav Government in connection with this. However, in line with the present irredentist policy, Enver Hoxha has back-tracked and now attempts to rehabilitate those demonstrations, stressing their supposed national role and ascribing all the successes achieved by the Albanian nationality in the meantime to pressure brought to bear through these demonstrations.

There are two more reasons for the aggressive attitude toward Yugoslavia: Firstly, the Enver crowd proceeded from the erroneous assumption that following Tito's death the breakup of Yugoslavia would ensue, and that the Kosovo demonstrations were just the beginning of that. They therefore thought the conditions had been created for reviving their irredentist aspirations toward Yugoslavia.

Secondly, following the great disagreements and purges in the Albanian leadership, the Kosovo demonstrations were to serve Enver Hoxha as an alibi for a complete closing-up toward Kosovo and Yugoslavia and for the greatest of all purges in Albania, a settling of accounts with Mehmet Shehu.

Prof Hajredin Hodza of Prinstina University notes that Yugoslavia's influence on Albania in the last decade has been affirmative and positive, something which is clear from the fact that at the time of the liquidation of Beqir Balluku, university professors from Tirana were prohibited from coming to lecture in Pristina for a year. The author quotes other passages from Enver Hoxha's writings and speeches in which he directly expresses fear of self-managing socialism and our democracy. It can even be assumed, Dr Hajredin Hodza thinks, that at that time the nationalist and irredentist demonstrations in Kosovo were welcomed by Enver Hoxha. He could thwart cooperation between Kosovo and the universities in Pristina and Tirany in view of the objective influence of our self-managing socialism in Albania and in order to more easily deal with Mehmet Shehu.

Part Four

LD121651 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0731 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Part four of review by D.J. Jevtic of Hajredin Hodza's book on the Albanian national question and Yugoslav-Albanian relations]

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- It is clear to anyone who is at all informed about the situation that the Stalinists in Albania unambiguously supported and encouraged the Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Yugoslavia so that demonstrations would be held calling for the alteration and breakup of three republics and one province in the Yugoslav federation with a view to constituting an ethnically pure Albanian republic in Yugoslavia. The ultimate aim of this creation was, as Enver Hoxha unequivocally demanded, "a single path toward the unification of Albanians and the joining of Kosovo with Albania." As the alteration of state borders cannot be carried out without the use of force, the counterrevolutionary demonstrations highlighted the slogan of "a willy-nilly republic," Dr Hajredin Hodza points out, from which it clearly follows that the Albanian nationalists and irredentists and Enver Hoxha attempted to achieve their aim by stirring up a civil war in Yugoslavia.

The second irredentist goal was the creation of an "ethnically pure" milieu by pressuring Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from Kosovo. There is no doubt that an ethnically pure Albanian republic in Yugoslavia, which Albanian propaganda vigorously justifies, is a very reactionary demand concerning international migratory movements and the national equality of Albanians.

In general, Professor Hajredin Hodza adds, with regard to Enver Hoxha's attitude toward Albanians in Yugoslavia, one clearly sees an attempt on his part to manipulate them for his own nationalist and irredentist goals. It is also clear that these goals flagrantly underestimate, indict, and offend Albanians in Yugoslavia, just as in former times they underestimated, minimized, and played down the scale of the national liberation struggle in Kosovo and the part played by the Albanian nationality in World War II.

Albanians in Yugoslavia are labeled as pawns of anti-Albanian policy, which is, Prof Hodza stresses, an unparalleled insult for the 1.8 million or so Albanians in Yugoslavia who, in a federal Yugoslavia with self-management socialism, through their own struggle and toil and with the fraternal support of Yugoslavia's progressive forces, have realized freedom, equality, and epochal national affirmation unprecedented in the world.

How is it possible, the author continues, for 1.8 million Albanians to become pawns? How can tens of thousands of veterans, about 300,000 employed Albanians, more than 300,000 primary schoolchildren, about 90,000 secondary schoolchildren, together with their teachers, and more than 30,000 students and 1,000 lecturers be "traitors" of the Albanian people? How can the entire Albanian intelligentsia in Yugoslavia with more than 17,000 university educated people and several hundred doctors and MAs be characterized like this? Does this not constitute an insult to the young people and intelligentsia who have grown up here and become a creative factor in the national consolidation and socialist self-management of Yugoslavia, academician Hajredin Hodza asks.

Resolutely rejecting any kind of guardianship and insult, Albanian progressive forces in Yugoslavia and the LCY counter Enver Hoxha's belief that their nationality should serve him as a factor of friction between Yugoslavia and Albania with the alternative that Kosovo and Albanians in Yugoslavia should become a factor of rapprochement and fraternal cooperation between the peoples of the two countries in order to ensure their mutual interests, the progress of socialism, and the preservation of peace in the Balkans and the world in general. The working class, progressive forces, and particularly veterans of the national liberation struggle from Kosovo and Yugoslavia, offer the Albanian people the alternative of a proper evaluation of history and scientific description of our socialist revolutions and the relationship between them, as well as the role of Kosovo and Albanians in Yugoslavia and in the drawing together and cooperation of the two countries' peoples.

Dealing with cooperation and its abuse by Albania, the author notes, among other things that Albanians in Yugoslavia want to establish relations with Albanian people on a completely equal footing without attempts to wrest privileges or effect mutual discrimination. The Albanian people in Albania, as the main body of the Albanian nation, have the right to concern themeselves with th position and welfare of Albanians in Yugoslavia. No one is denying this right; the LCY affirms it. However, this is the right of the Albanian people, its working class and working people alone, and not of today's elite or the government in Albania which through its Stalinist ideolgoy and policy has come into conflict with the vital interests of all the Albanian people.

What Albanians in Yugoslavia need least of all is the false concern, paternalism, and attempts at manipulation from the Stalinist ideologues in Albania who, we are profoundly convinced, have become harmful to the Albanian people themselves. How they assess this political elite is a matter for the Albanian people in Albania but for us Albanians in Yugoslavia, this elite does not have the right to represent or defend the interests of Albanians in Yugoslavia.

The people and the progressive forces in Albania can make their greatest contribution to the affirmation of Albanians in Yugoslavia by succeeding in preventing or at least toning down the anti-Yugoslav propaganda from Albania, its nationalist and irredentist orientation, and the attempts to indoctrinate Albanians in Yugoslavia, Prof Hajredin Hodza says, among other things, in his book on the Albanian national question and Yugoslav-Albanian relations which has recently been published.